Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH 1827. No. 1958.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY GENERAL at his Office during the current Month, from any Person or Persons desirous of supplying HORSES required for HIS MAJESTY'S 4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS and the HORSE ARTILLERY.—The TENDERS must specify the Number of HORSES, the price, and the period of delivery at Bombay.—The Height, age, and description of HORSES required, may be known on application at the COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ED. H. BELLASIS,
COM. GENL.

BOMBAY,
COM. GENL. OFFICE.
12th Dec. 1827.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF FICE
8TH DEC. 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Vessel, as named below, is daily expected, and will be distinguished on entering the Harbour by the Number attached to her Name.

GLENEFFER 8034.

ED. W. HARRIS,
Asst. Suprt.

"CHRISTMAS IS COMING"

M[illegible]
tents of their respective
TRY &c. at
vored with their
practicable, be
stant, as the
ing to him
ranted.

A few 2, and
Mincemeat, and Orange Marmalade, will be ready for Sale in the course of a few days; the former at 6, and 9, and the latter at 3½, and 5 Rs. per Jar.

Application from Non Customers to be accompanied with Cash;—and those from Outstations, *Post paid*, otherwise, they will not be received.

8 *Hummums Streeth, Bombay 12th Dec.* 1827

NOTICE.

(NOT TO BE REPEATED.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the public Entertainment given to the Hon'ble MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, are requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions (Rs. 100 each) to Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 12th December 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Young Woman who Advertised in the Gazette of the 5th instant, and in the Courier of the 8th instant, to go to England as a waiting maid, begs to say she has removed to Doctor CORBOY'S house directly opposite.

Bombay, 12th December 1827.

Edulje[illegible]urseljee's Sons

[illegible] Commission, a
[illegible]ge PIANO-
[illegible]e Property of
[illegible]rope.
420.
[illegible]ecember, 1827.

[illegible]jee's Sons

[illegible]ommission, a
[illegible]RIOT, lately
[illegible]resh pai[illegible] with an en-
[illegible]ire set [illegible] The property
of a famil[illegible] for Europe.
[illegible]00.
[illegible]ember 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTIOM
To Close an Account,
THIS DAY
THE 12TH INSTANT
THE UNDERMENTIONED FRESH
Oilman's and other Stores,
VIZ.

PICKLES of various sorts, Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup, Salad Oil, Raspberry, and Strawberry Jam, Huile de la Rose, 3 casks of Wine Corks several cases of Cheese &c. &c. &c.

Nesbit Lane, 12th December 1827.

THIS DAY,

WEDNESDAY 12TH DEC.
FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT THIER ROOMS,
THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS,
VIZ.
A VERY Rich 10 Light Lustre

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY.
THE 12TH INSTANT,

THE undermentioned Goods to close an account. They are in good order and can be recommended.

12 CHESHIRE CHEESES,
A FEW DOZENS OF CHAMPAIGNE
AND
A FEW BOXES OF
BLOOM RAISINS.

Nesbit Lane, 12th December 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY
AT NOON PRECISELY
AN ARAB
Saddle Horse
AND
A Small Tatoo.

Nesbit Lane, 12th December 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.

HAVE received a Small Parcell of Excellent Salt Cod Fish in Capital order.

PRICE 5 RUPEES THE MAUND.

Nesbit Lane, 12th December 1827.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828 are now for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, Rampart Row, Price Bombay Rs. 120.

TICKETS in the First CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828 are to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. at RUPEES 120 each.

Bombay. 12th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 13th Instant,
A COLLECTION
OF
BOOKS,
Catalogues of which will be Published,

BENGAL Silk Handkerchiefs, Imitation Shawls, White and Colored Jean, Mulmul, fine Holland Tape and Bobbin, and a variety of other articles.

Meadows Street, 12th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 13th Instant,
NEW MILITARY
SADDLES,
BY
[illegible]

Household Furniture.

COMPRISING, Couches, Sideboard, Elegant Square Pianoforte by Butcher, Book-shelves, Tea Poys, Glass and Earthenware and a few Dozen of fine old Lisbon Wine.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
TWO GOOD
SINGLE POLED
TENTS,
AND TWO
ROWTIES
NEARLY NEW.

Meadows Street, 12th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 13th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
A GREY ARAB
SADDLE HORSE
FIVE YEARS OLD, HEIGHT 14-2;
ANOTHER
GREY ARAB
SADDLE HORSE,
SEVEN YEARS OLD, HEIGHT 14 HANDS
AND A
STRONG PONY
USED BOTH TO HARNESS
AND SADDLE,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN
REDUCING HIS STUD.

Meadows Street, 12th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 13th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
TWO CAPITAL ARAB
SADDLE HORSES,
WITH SADDLES AND BRIDLES

THE Property of a Gentleman having left India.

Meadows Street, 12th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 13th Instant,
At one o'Clock,
THREE
SADDLE HORSES,
A BLACK, A BROWN
AND A CHESNUT.

Meadows Street, 12th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

[illegible]
[illegible]bury
AND HARNESS,
NEARLY NEW;
AND A CAPITAL
BAY ARAB
Buggy Horse
HEIGHT 14-2.

Meadows Street, 12th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
To-morrow the 13th Instant,
A HANDSOME
AND HIGHLY FINISHED
PIANOFORTE.
BY BUTCHERS,
IN GOOD CONDITION.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
CHINA ARTICLES
CONSISTING OF

MALACHITE Necklaces each Rs.	50
Ditto Set in Gold	150
Stone Armlets..... each	80
Round Bangles, Silver Gilt, per pair	
Flat Ditto Ditto	
Silver Gilt Chains.....	eac
Card Boxes	
Sets of Counters	
Ivory Fans	

Meadows Street, 12th D[illegible]

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
THE FOLLOWING

NEW WORKS

VIZ.

BRITISH Essayists by Fergu. son 9 Vols.	Rs. 110
Gisborne's Walks, ...	7
Edinburgh Gazette 6 vols.	90
Highways and Byeways, ...	30
German Novelist 4. vols.	40
Italian Ditto, ...4 do.	45
Laconics, ... 3 vols.	20
Lounger's Common place book 4 vols.	35
Dibdin's Reminiscences 2 vols.	20
Rejected Articles, ...	7
Tor Hill 2 vols.	20
Hamilton's Colombia, 2 vols. ..	14
Snodgrass' Burmese War, ...	9
Mont and Doyle's Bible, 3 vols, with Plates.	200

Meadows Street, 12th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A FINE YOUNG

CHEETA,

NINE MONTHS OLD AND VERY QUIET.
PRICE Rs. 300.

Meadows Street, 12th December 1827.

Bills on London.

JEHANGEER and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, have received from Calcutta a sum in Bills of Exchange on London at Six Months sight, which they will dispose of at 1 | 9d. per Rupee.

Bombay, 12th December 1827.

TO LET.

A VERY spacious room in the Fort, well calculated for an Office. Enquire of the PRINTER of the COURIER.

Bombay, 12th December, 1827.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BALCRUSTNA AND GOPALL,
ASSIGNEES TO THE LATE FIRM OF

BAXTER AND CO.

BEG leave to call the attention of parties indebted to the above late firm whose accounts are not in a train of liquidation, to the repeated applications for an adjustment made to them both by the late Mr. BAXTER, and subsequently by the Assignees, and to request that they will be good enough either to discharge their accounts, or to make arrangements for the gradual liquidation of the same, without further delay. The embarrassments of the Estate, and the circumstance represented to the parties of the distress which their protracted delay occasions, leave the Assignees no alternative but proceedings at law against all who after this notice shall continue to withhold payment of their debts; and the Assignees are therefore under the necessity of intimating that all accounts which are not discharged, or in a train of payment, before the 31st Instant, will be put into the Solicitor's hands for recovery without further hesitation.

Bombay, 12th December 1827.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

LADY FEVERSHAM.

550 TONS,

Stephenson Ellerby,

COMMANDER
(Formerly of the Royal George)

IS expected in all this Month, and her Cargo being engaged she will have an early despatch. This Ship is elegantly fitted up, and carries a regular Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND [illegible]UNDERS.

Bombay, 12th December 1827.

For Freight or Passage

TO BENGAL,
THE SHIP

CARRON,

Captain Thomas McCarthy.

WILL Sail for Calcutta in all this Month. Apply to KAZEE GOOLAM HOOSINE MAHARY, at Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND Co's. Office, or to the COMMANDER.

Bombay, 12th December 1827.

For Passage to London

THE

ST. DAVID.

OF 350 TONS

Capt. Richardson,

TO Sail in all this Month. Apply to Captain RICHARDSON at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay 12th Dec. 1827.

For Passage to the Clyde,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP

TAMERLANE,

OF 400 TONS,

Robert Miller,

COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched on the 6th JANUARY.—Apply to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 12th December 1827.

For Passage to London,

TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE THE
10TH JANUARY,
AND CARRIES A SURGEON,
THE FINE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

720 TONS REGISTER,

Joseph Blyth,

COMMANDER.

APPLY to the Commander on board or at the Office of MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be procured.

Bombay, 12th December 1827.

Freight or Passage to London.
THE FINE NEW SHIP

VIBELIA,

OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,

Robt. Stephenson,

COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched to London about the 15th January, and has good accommodations for passengers.

Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 12th December 1827.

For Passage to London

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS,

Capt. Peter Weldredge,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service)

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively Sail on the 20th of January.

For Particulars Apply to Captain WELDREDGE at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. where Plans of the Cabins may be procured.

Bombay, 12th December 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

Bombay, 12th December 1827.

Passage to the Clyde,

THE FINE FIRST CLASS BRIG

COMET,

OF 320 TONS BURTHEN,

James Fraser,

COMMANDER

WILL sail for Greenock early in January, and has good accommodations for Passengers.

Apply to the COMMANDER on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 12th December 1827.

For Freight or Passage

TO LIVERPOOL
THE FINE BRIG

TURNER

BURTHEN 300 TONS.

Capt. J. Leader,

HAS Good Accommodation for Passengers, and will Sail positively on the 5th JANUARY.—For Freight or Passage, Apply to Capt. Leader at the Office of H. F. OWEN, ESQR. or to Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1827.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a cause LEWIS *against* CRAWFORD, the Creditors of JOHN LEWIS late a Captain in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company, who died at Poona in the East Indies on or about the 10th day of August 1819, are forthwith to come in and prove their Debts before JAMES STEPHEN Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

જાહેર • ખબર *

શ્રી • ઈગલંડ • ટિલે • મંગારિજની • વીલાયતિના • ચાનશરીના • મ્રીકોના • કોરટની • લુઇશે • પરીઆદી • કરાયરડ • તે • ઉપર • કહેલા • મરનારની • વારશદાર છે • તે • ઉપર • મ્રીમીછે • તે • મધે • કોરટનુ • કુટંબનાંમુ થડઉછે • જે • શ્રી • નામદાર • શરકાર • કુમપનીનો • કપતાન • જંન • લુઇશ • શ્રી • ઇનદોશતાનનાં • પુનાનાંમમાં • આશરે • તારીખ • ૧૦ મી • આગશટ • શને • ૧૮૧૯ ને • દીને • મરંન • પામિગોછે • કે • મરનારની • મરતી • વખતનાં • જંકોઇ • વારશદાર • મગાર • કુટંબખી • જવતા • કોકે • તે • મગાર • તે • પકી • ચુજરિમા • કોકે • તો • તેનાં • વારશદાર મગાર • વારશદારો • કોકે • તેનાંમોકે • શ્રી • લંનડંનની • ચાનશરીની • ગલીમા • શાઉઠા મપટંન • ખીલડીગમાં • ઉપર • કહેલી • કોરટનાં • માશતરીમ્રોનો • કિ • માશતર જેમ્રીશ • ઇશટીપ્રીન • ઇશકોકિરનાં • ઓરડામા • જઇને • પોતાનુ • લિહેછે શાબુત • કરે — નહી • કરશેતો • આકે • કુટંબનાંમાંથી તેનાંમોનુ • લિહેછે • પ્યાતલ • થશે *

આફાડ આવર લુઈસ યાચે ફિર્યાદી વિઇ ઇંગ્લંડાંત ચાન્સેરીચા સર કોર્टાંચા ઠરાવાપ્રમાણે જાન લુઈસ જો ઇનરાબલ ઇષ્ટ ઇંદિયા કંપનીચે સેવેંત કાયતન હોતા ઇષ્ટ ઇંદિયાંતોલ યુણે યાંત આગષ્ટ મહિન્યાચે ૧૦ તારખે નિકટ સન્ન ૧૮૧૯ સાંત મેલા યાચે લગત દાઈજ જે ત્યાચે મર્યવેળેસ જીવંત હોતે આણિ યાંતીલ જે આલોકડે મેલે અસાંચા જાગ્યાવરચા જો જો ત્યાનો જેમ્સ સ્તોવન ઇસ્કોયર માગે સાંગીતલ્યા કોર્टાંતોલ યેક માસ્તર યાચો માડી જી સૈધામ્ટન્ યાચો ચાળ જી લંડનાંતોલ ચાન્સેરી આળીંત આહે તેથે લવકર યેઉન યા મેર આપલો ક્લેં પટવાવો અસં નકેલેં તર સ્રા ઠરાદાકડુન જો લાભ યાપાસૂન દૂર કેલે જાતીલ

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a cause LEWIS *against* CRAWFORD, the next of Kin of JOHN LEWIS, late a Captain in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company (who died at Poona in the East Indies on or about the 10th day of August 1819,) living at the time of his death, or the Representative or Representatives of such of them as have since died, are forthwith to come in and prove their kindred and make out their claims before JAMES STEPHEN Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

જાહેર • ખબર *

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Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of TRIMBUCKSETT AMAJEE PIMPULKER late of Bombay HINDOO Merchant, deceased, heretofore granted to BHOWANYBOYE, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of SUNKERSETT BABOOLSETT late of Bombay deceased, may be revoked and cancelled; and also that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the said TRIMBUCKSETT AMAJEE PIMPULKER, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court to BHIMEA PIMPULKER Widow of PRULLADSETT TRIMBUCKSETT formerly of Bombay, HINDOO, deceased, as next of Kin to the said TRIMBUCKSETT AMAJEE PIMPULKER deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of December 1827.

(2) JAMES PATCH.
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર *

શ્રી • પ્રમખઈ • વાલા[illegible] • વેપારી • મરનાર • તરીપ્રખ[illegible] • લકરની • માલ[illegible] • ખતીમાર • નાં[illegible] • જુડીકિટરની • [illegible] • શંકરશેઠ • ખા[illegible] • ભવાનીખાઇ[illegible] • ત • નામ્રાં • પર[illegible] • મને • મલે • તે • શ[illegible] • મને • તેજ પરમાણે • ઉપર • કહ્યુ[illegible] • તરીપ્રખ કરશેઠ • આંમ્રાજી • પીમપલકરના[illegible] • કાંજ • માલમીલકત • નથી • ઇશટેટછે • તેનુ[illegible]

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અખતીઆર·નાંયુ લેવાશારૂ·ઉપર·કહેલા મરનારનો·બીજો·કિ·પુરાંનો · લાઇબ્યં દ· શ્રી·મુમખઈનો· મરનાર·ફીનડુ·નાંગે પરલામૂશ ઠ·નરીમ બકશે ઠની · વીધવા· નાંગે·લીગી·પીમપલકરે·)ઇકલીશીઆથટી કાલ·કોરટ·)ગ્રી·મરજ·કરીછે · જે·મહ્ને મલે·ફ·વાશતે·શરવે·લીકો·હેનાં· વા બ્બેશતા·ફોર્ક·તેણાંવીને·જાહેર·થાર્ક*

તારીખ· ૧૧ ગ્રી·ડીજેમબર· ૧૮૨૭

જમશ'પાટચ*

વકીલા*

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of MAHOMED ALLOWDEEN KHATIB Mahimker, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to MYMODEEN BIN MAHOMED ALLOWDEEN KHATIB Mahimker, one of the Sons of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th of December 1827.

DANL. BOWDEN SMITH.
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

જાહેર · ખબર*

શ્રી·મુમખઈ·વાલો·મુશલમાંન·મરનાર· મોહમદ· અલાવોદીન· ખતેબ· મેહેમકર ની· માલ·મીલકતનુ·અખતીઆર·નાંયુ·લે વાશારૂ· શ્રી·મુમખઇની· જુડીકેટરની·શ્રુ પરીમ·કોરટમો· ઉપર·કહેલા· મરનાર નાં·છોકરાવોમીનો· કિ·છોકરો·નાંગે· મહમુદીન· બીને·મોહમદ· અલાવોદીન ખતેબ· મેહેમકરે·મરજ· કીધીછેજે·મહ્ને·મલે*ફ·વાશતે· શરવે·લીકો·હેના·વા બ્બેશતા·ફોર્ક·તેણાંવીને· જાહેર·થાર્ક* તારીખ· ૧૧ ગ્રી· ડીજેમબર· ડનલોપ· બમીડીન·જશમીથ* મરજી·કરનારાગીનો·વકીલ*

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of RUSTOMJEE HOMJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to MANOCKJEE HOMJEE, the Brother of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th of December 1827.

DANL. BOWDEN SMITH,
(2) PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

જાહેર · ખબર*

શ્રી·મુમખઇ·વાલા·મરનારપારશી·રશતં મંજીહોમજીની·માલગીલકતનુ·અખતીઆ રનાંયુ·લેવાશારૂ·શ્રી·મુમખઇની·જુડીકેટ ની·શ્રુપરીમ·કોરટમો·ફ·મરનારનો·લા ઇ·પારશી·માંણેકજી· હોમજીફ· મરજ· કીધીછેજે·મહ્ને·મલે·ફ· વાશતે·શરવે·લી કો·હેનાં·વાબ્બેશતા·ફોર્ક· તેણાંવીને· જા હેર·થાર્ક*

તારીખ· ૧૧ ગ્રી· ડીજેમબર· ૧૮૨૭

ડનલોપ· બમીડીન·જશમીથ*

મરજી·કરનારાગીનો·વકીલ*

Advertisement,

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES DAWES deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

[redacted] made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of EDWARD BURGESS, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on the Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CHARLES REAS BABINGTON, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 7th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WALTER STEWART, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 7th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made [redacted] ested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT WEBB, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 7th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES. FINLAY deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ARNOLD FREDERICK WADE, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTSOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MARCUS BLACKALL, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HENRY WOOD, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Esablishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS CAINE, deceased, late a Troop Quarter Master in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby ap[redacted] nistration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN CHESSHYRE, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of CARLOS TEXIER late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, may granted to JOSEPH ANTONIO BORGES and ELENA BORGES, his wife, late ELENA TEXIER, the widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 7th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of H. M. DUNCAN, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereb apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTO RS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH NOVEMBER 1827

No. 412 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the rules laid down in the General Order dated the 4th of September last (No. 288) for the supply, repair and renewal of Cavalry equipments have effect from the 1st of May next.

No. 413 of 1827.—The following Extract, paragraphs 2d and 3d. of a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 10th of April last, is published for the information of the Army.

PARA. 2d We have had before us Paras 6, 7 and 8 of your letter of 19th September 1825 and paras 16 to 18 of your letter dated 7th June 1826, and being of opinion that a Corps of Golundauze is required for the service of your presidency, we authorize you to raise a Battalion of Golundauze of eight Companies of the following strength.

1 Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel Commandant
1 Lieutenant Colonel,

[redacted] Corps.

[redacted] companies raised by you in 1826 will form the basis of the new Corps, and the Commissions then granted to the Native officers will continue in force; but we positively direct that all promotions or commissions granted to European officers on that occasion be declared null and void. The new commission and promotions are to bear date from the the day on which the formation of the new Corps shall be published to the Army in General Orders, which date is to correspond with the date of commissions to be issued to officers of the Bengal Establishment under the operation of orders we have issued to that Government; you will receive due notice from the Governor General in Council of the date which they may have fixed.

In conformity to the preceding orthers from the Hon'ble Court of Directors the rank assigned to the Artillery officers who were promoted by the formation of the Golundauze Battalion on the 6th of March 1826, is cancelled, and commissions are assigned to the Artillery officers now promoted from the 28th of September last, the date from which the augmentation under the Bengal Establishment has had effect. The following adjustment of rank is accordingly made.

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel S. R. Stover and Major A Campbell (now Lieutenant Colonel) to take rank in succession to McIntosh deceased, —Date of rank 31st May 1826.

N. B. Captain G. W. Gibson, and 1st Lieutenant J. Grant, brought on the effective strength, vice Campbell promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant R. Whish Lieutenant Colonel E. Hardy. and Major J. Moor, to take rank by succession to Bailie deceased,—Do. 23d Sept. 1826.

N. B. Captain J. Laurie and 1st Lieut W. M. Webb, brought on the effective strength, vice Moor promoted.

1st Lieut. E. A. Farquharson brought on the effective strength, vice Smith deceased on the 30th Dec. 1826.

1st Lieutenant C. Blood brought on the effective strength vice J. S. Webb deceased on the 20th May 1827.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant F. H. Pierce (rank from the 23d September 1826 to be cancelled) to take rank on the augmentation.—Date of rank, Sept. 28th 1827.

Lieutenant Colonel L. C. Russell (rank from the 30th May 1826 to be cancelled) to take rank vice Pierce promoted.—do. do. do.

Major R. Thew to take rank vice Russell promoted,—do. do. do.

N. B. Captain J. Cocke and 1st Lieutenant R. Warden brought on the effective strength, vice Thew promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Campbell (rank from the 23d September 1826 to be cancelled) to take rank on the augmentation.—28th Sept. 1827.

Major W. G. White (rank from the 31st May 1826 to be cancelled) to take rank, vice Campbell promoted.—do. do. do.

N. B. Captain W. H. Foy and 1st Lieutenant T, Cleather brought on the effective strength, vice White promoted.

Major J. G. Griffith (rank from the 23d September 1826 to be cancelled) to take rank on the augmentation.—28th Sept. 1827.

N. B. Captain J. W. Watson brought on the effective strength vice Griffith promoted.

1st Lieutenant E. R. Prother to take rank vice Watson.—28th Sept.

Captains M. Law, W. Morley, M. C. Decluzeau, W. Jacob, F. D. Watkins, and 1st Lieutenants G. Hutt, T. W. Hickes, J. E. S. Waring, C. R. Rowan, J. Ash, H. W. Brett, J. S. Unwin, and T. Tarleton, to take rank on the augmentation.

N. B. The previous rank assigned to the above officers respectively, is hereby cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1827.

No. 414 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Proclamation, issued from the General Department, be published in General Orders for the information of the Army.

PROCLAMATION.

The Hon'ble Major General Sir John Malcolm G. C. B. Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and the Territories subordinate thereto, being about to proceed to the Deccan, is pleased to declare, that during his absence from the seat of Government he will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by law when in Council at the Presidency; the different authorities in the Deccan, Civil and Military, are therefore hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions as the Hon'ble the Governor may deem proper to issue.

The administration at the Presidency will, in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the remaining Members of the Government; and all resolutions passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

BOMBAY CASTLE,
30th Nov. 1827.

Bombay Castle, 1st Dec. 1826.

No. 415 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, to place Lieutenant John W. Gordon, of the 7th Regiment N. I. at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 416 of 1827.—Cadets Alexander Tweedale and Sidney Wyatt, the former for the Cavalry and the latter for the Infantry, are admitted on this Establishment in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors from the 22d ultimo, the date of their arrival by the Ship Recovery. The Cadet for the Infantry is promoted to Ensign, leaving his date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Lieutenant C. H. Wells, of the 26th Regiment N. I. has returned to his duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, by the Ship Recovery, which arrived on the 23d ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1827.

No. 417 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department, to appoint Lieutenant Athill to the situation of Assistant to the Chief Engineer, vice Captain Jervis, who resigns that appointment from this date.

Bombay Castle, 3d December 1827.

No. 419 of 1827.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Major G. Tweedy, of the 8th Regiment, to exercise command of the Brigade at Deesa so long at the command of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force may devolve upon Lieutenant Colonel S. Whitehill.

Captain R. H. Gillum to act as Assistant Adjutant General with the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, during the absence of Captain Leighton on sick Certificate.

Lieutenant R. McKenzie, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing at Kaira.

Lieutenant H. Stockley to act as Quarter Master to the 7th Regiment N. I.

Bombay Castle, 3d Dec. 1827.

No. 419 of 1827.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief Lieutenant H. Fawcett, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, is appointed to act as Brigade Major in the Northern Districts of Guzerat from the date of the departure of Captain Gillum to join the Guicawar Subsidiary Force.

Bombay Castle, 3d Dec. 1827.

No. 420 of 1827.—An order by the Officer Commanding the Baroda Subsidiary Force dated the 9th ultimo permitting Captain R. Meldrum to proceed to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, and appointing Lieut C. Prescott, of the 5th Regiment N. I. to act as Pay Master to the Baroda Subsidiary Force on Captain Meldrum's responsibility, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 4th Dec. 1827.

No. 421 of 1827.—Ensign T. R. Stewart is transferred, at his own request, from the 10th to the 8th Regiment N. I. in which he will rank next below Ensign F. Cristall.

No. 422 of 1827.—The following promotion is made.

23d Regiment N. I.

Ensign F. H. Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Ramsay deceased.—Date of rank, 26th Nov. 1827

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1827

No 423 of 1827.—The following appointments are made at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief

23d Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant P. T. French to be Adjutant, vice Ramsay deceased.—26th Nov. 1827.

Lieutenant C. H. Browne to be Acting Quarter Master, vice French —Do, Do.

Bombay Castle, 5th Dec. 1827.

No. 424 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following appointment on the personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander in Chief be announced in General Orders.

Lieut. the Hon'ble A. O. Murray, of the 2d Regt. of Light Cavalry, to be an Aide de Camp, vice Knox, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 5th Dec. 1827.

No 425 of 1827.—Lieutenant Colonel John Hickes having died on board the ship Upton Castle on the 16th of October last, and Lieutenant Colonel W. Meall having retired from the service from the 1st instant, as notified in General Orders of 12th ultimo, the following alterations of rank and promotions are made

Infantry.

Senior Major H. R. Deschamps to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hickes deceased.—Date of rank, 17th Oct. 1827.

Senior Major T. Morgan to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Meall retired.—Do. 2d December do.

7th Regiment N. I.

Captain David Wilson to be Major, Lieutenant Thomas C. Parr to be Captain, and Ensign J. R. Hibbert to be Lieutenant, in succession to Morgan promoted —Date of rank 2d Dec. 1827.

23d Regiment N. I.

Captain M. E. Bagnold to be Major, and Lieutenant H. Lyons to be Captain, in succession to Deschamps promoted.—Do. 17th October 1827.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant T. H. Brown to take rank, vice Lyons promoted.—Do. do. do.

23d Regiment N. I.

PROMOTION.

Ensign Thomas Stock to be Lieutenant, vice E. P. Ramsay deceased —Do. 26th Nov. 1827.

Bombay Castle, 5th Dec. 1827.

No. 429 of 1827.—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for twelve months on sick certificate granted to Lieutenant C. Benbow, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry by General Order of the 26th of August 1826, is extended to a furlough to Europe for three years on the same account, and to commence from the date of his quitting this Presidency.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

SIR,

In the Gazette of the 28th November, I find that one of your Subscribers has attacked me in a very unhandsome manner—I dislike names of difficult pronunciation and shall therefore take the liberty of substituting the word scribbler for Subscriber—This Mr. Scribbler has not dealt fairly with me—my motives for passing an observation upon the address were simply to expose the low common place language in which it is composed; some parts are obscure; some have no meaning, and other parts, which were intended as high compliments to Mr. Elphinstone, conveyed those compliments to other persons—This is generally admitted to be the fact, and although I have spoken what is true, yet Mr. Scribbler has alleged, I have given utterance to what is the reverse—Who this scribbler is, (in his own language) I neither know nor care; be he high or low, Jack or Game, I am sure he will never have presented to him (as the Duke of Wellington had at Talavera by a London Butcher) a buttock of beef, and a bushel of onions—Mr. Scribbler has given us the pleasing and important information through the medium of your widely circulated Gazette, that that high personage has just returned from a visit to the two sister Presidencies, and that to his *great* regret he had just landed a day too late to take a parting look at our late Governor:—now I highly appreciate this gentleman's feelings, and I am fully sensible they must have arrived at the highest pitch of distraction at the serious and afflicting disappointment which he experienced---Although I am fully impressed with this conviction, yet a slight suspicion will glance across the imagination, that the regret at being too late, was a regret he felt at being a day after the fair.---If Mr. Scribbler will allow me to correct his paragraph, I will then be able more clearly to define my meaning---It ought perhaps to stand thus.---"I "have just returned to Bombay from a visit "to the Sister presidencies, and to my great "grief and regret just a day too late for "the supper---The savoury Westphalias---The "Syll lubs and the sparking pink and white." ---However, though Mr. Scribbler has lost a supper he has gained a good understanding—his travels have not perhaps improved his manners; but his discrimination and judgment have arrived at great perfection and maturity.---He soon discovered who was chairman of the Committee, and under the "covert and artful manner in which the attack" upon Giovanni is conducted, he delightfully conceived that the percentage on a Treasure trip would afford ample consolation for his losses and his sufferings—Old Carroty Pole was not however to be taken in so easily—he is a staunch old Buck—he is not to be tickled in this Yorkshire way—Let this be a lesson to Mr. Scribbler; I shall advert to one more passage and have done; "when men are acting under the impulse of warm and grateful feelings, they do not think of the *rounded* periods and attic wit which Giovanni attempts"—No! I perfectly agree with Mr. Scribbler; they do not, but under the impulse of warm and grateful feelings they think of *rounding* the waists of Poll and Bess, something more pleasant and agreeable, in which Mr. Scribbler would also find sweet consolation for being a day behind the fair—We can then sing that cheering ditty—"For Saturday night still comes my Boys, let's drink to Poll and Bess"

GIOVANNI,

P. S.—If Mr. Scribbler will leave a couple of bundles of Bengal Cheroots, and a bottle of Massulipatam at the Gazette Office, Giovanni will contrive by some means, to receive them.

To the Editor of the Gazette,

SIR,

BOMBAY.

What the object and intent of Giovanni's last three long rambling and incoherent letters may be, I am completely at a loss to understaud. But it seems perfectly evident that, finding he has a bad cause to defend, he is anxious to withdraw the attention of his reader as much as possible from the real points in question. It is, therefore, necessary to observe, that in my first letter I expressly disclaimed all intention of entering into a discussion of the merits of Mr. Erskine's case, and merely adverted to what were, *prima facie*, its distinguishing characteristics. The forming an opinion, I admit, from *ex parte* statements may be objectionable; but, as this is the plan which Mr. Buckingham chooses to adopt, I considered myself fully justified in accusing him of falsehood, ingratitude, and literary prostitution for having passed over this case in silence for three years and a half, and then asserting that the printed case contained gross and libellous insinuations.

Giovanni, however, thought proper to shift the question, and, under the pretence of replying to my letter, had the effrontery to maintain, in his letter published in the Gazette of the 17th October last, in language as polished and gentlemanlike as the imputation was well founded, that Mr. Erskine had been guilty of *extortion, fraud, and rifling the pockets of the people by wholesale.* This accusation was said to rest principally on a document exhibiting the result of the taxation by the Master in Equity of 21 Bills of Costs of Mr. Erskine when Clerk of the Court of Small Causes; and Giovanni has, in his last letter, attempted to refute my statement respecting the principles by which this taxation was regulated. But the degree of credit to which this attempt is entitled may at once be determined by this assertion, which, to use his own words, "is most shamefully false;" for Giovanni hesitates not to affirm that—"no "such instructions were ever given—[to the Master in Equity as stated by Vindex] "Mr. "Erskine's bills were taxed on the old fa-"shioned principles of common sense and com-"mon justice." Giovanni, however, is, I am convinced, fully aware that the Recorder's Court did give an order to the Master in Equity to tax these bills,* and that, had such an order not been given, no taxation could have taken place, since not a single suitor ever applied *of his own accord* to have his bills taxed. Nor can he be ignorant that the Master in Equity, also, received instructions to disallow all Fees which were not inserted in the Table of Fees, and all Charges for Subpœna-tickets and Notices, the Service of which was not proved.

But it was a well known fact that several Fees, which had been sanctioned at different times by different Recorders, had been omitted to be inserted in the Table of Fees. Of this omission a remarkable instance is stated in the Speech delivered in the Recorder's Court on the 18th June 1823, as the Recorder on that occasion observed—"A few weeks after my arrival here, I found, from the rules of Court, that half a Rupee only was to be charged by the sealer for every seal affixed to Proceedings in the Small Cause Court, but the sealer was receiving one whole rupee. I enquired of Mr. Woodhouse, the late sealer, the cause of this practice, he told me that one rupee had been always received, but did not know whether the rule had been altered. I then referred to Mr. Sandwith, as being one of the oldest practitioners of the Court, he could give me very little information, excepting that it had been received for many years." It must be hence obvious that, before Mr. Erskine was called upon to refund any fee charged in his bills of costs, a previous inquiry was indispensable, in order to ascertain whether, though omitted in the Table of Fees, it had been duly sanctioned, or whether it had been customary to receive it—I am certain, that Giovanni will not venture to assert that such a preliminary inquiry was ever instituted.

Giovanni farther alleges that—"the great field for deception and trick in these accounts (bills of costs) consisted in the notices to witnesses and other persons which were never given. An item stands thus—*Notice to Plaintiff's witnesses* 8 *Rs.*—This charge was disallowed because no such notices had been given." He cannot, however, suppose that the public will be satisfied with his *bare assertion*, and he ought, therefore, to have stated the *evidence* by which it was established, that these Notices had never been served. But Giovanni knew too well that no such proof was ever adduced or even required, and that with respect to the service of all Subpœna-tickets and Notices the *onus probandi* was thrown upon Mr. Erskine's Solicitor. With what justice may at once be seen from this single answer of Mr. Erskine when examined on Interrogatories—"when there are a number of causes in Court, there will sometimes be a hundred or more than a hundred Subpœna-tickets alone, and double that number of Notices" [required in one day] Under such circumstances the impossibility of ascertaining who the Peon was who served each particular Subpœna-ticket or Notice, and the persons who might have been present at its service is too obvious to require remark. This impossibillity, at the same time, must have been self-evident, when this taxation was not restricted to the two years specified in the Advertisement, but its retrospective effect carried back for nearly ten years. For of the 50 Bills taxed, 23 are dated prior to the 16th June 1821, and one is even dated on the 17th January 1814. It is equally evident that, as the trial and decision of the cause were, *prima facie*, the strongest presumptions that the parties and witnesses had attended and pleaded, Mr. Erskine's Solicitor ought not to have been required to prove the service; but that, before the charge was disallowed, the opposite party ought to have satisfactorily shewn that such and such a Subpœna-ticket or Notice had never been served.

Weak, also, must that cause be, which can be supported only by having recourse to what too clearly seems deliberate falsehood. For I have never asserted that Mr. Erskine's Head Clerk was in confinement at the time of this taxation; and, as Giovanni believes me to be the writer of the pamphlet, he must well know that in such case it was impossible that I could have made such an assertion. For it is distinctly stated in it, that the Head Clerk was committed to Jail on the 12th June 1823, and I have expressly said that this confinement lasted for *several weeks*, and that the taxation did not commence until *four months* after Mr. Erskine's dismissal, which took place on the 18th June 1823. Giovanni, however, does not appear to pique himself on a regard to veracity; for in his last letter occurs this singular passage—"The Advocate General, their constant companion, would have been ready TO HAVE MADE A NOISE IN COURT, for the benefit of public justice and public exposure, had such taxation been irregular or unjust." For the whole Bar was at this time under suspension, and the great difficulty under which Mr. Erskine's constituted Attornies labored, proceeded from this cause; since under such circumstance and in so delicate a case, Mr. Erskine's Solicitor was averse to making the requisite motions in Court. But, notwithstanding every difficulty with which this business was attended, Mr. Erskine's constituted Attornies at last succeeded in putting a stop to both the taxation and the refunding of the overcharges found by the Master in Equity, as will appear from this letter of his to Mr. Erskine's Solicitor, dated 28th January 1824—"I am authorized to request you will postpone the payment for the present to Suitors in the Small Cause Court of any farther sums disallowed on taxation; as the constituted Attornies of William Erskine Esq. are desirous of attending at the office of the Clerk of the Small Cause Court to examine the Records, in order to ascertain when the charges disallowed in Mr. Erskine's bills, as not sanctioned by the Table of Fees, were first made."

In return, therefore, for Giovanni's rule of three question in his first letter, I will propose to him one of not quite so easy solution on the principles which he advocates. For, assuming that the 17th January 1814 was the extreme date to which the retrospective taxation was to extend, and that the annual number of Suitors in the Small Cause Court was 600, it would follow that there were 5650 bills to be taxed, out of which number FIFTY only have been presented for that purpose; and, though the Master in Equity has found that, on an average taken from these fifty bills, one third of the costs has been improperly charged, TEN only out of all these numerous Suitors have recovered the sums overcharged. If, therefore, the principles, on which this taxation was conducted, were those "of common sense and common justice," I leave it to Giovanni to explain why the Recorder's Court did not only suspend the farther progress of this taxation, but even refrained from enforcing its result as far as it had proceeded. Until, however, this explanation be satisfactorily given, the suspension, or rather retractation, of its orders on the subject is alone sufficient to prove, that every imputation against Mr. Erskine's character, which rests on no other ground than the result of this taxation, is totally unfounded.

But I am most particularly surprised that Giovanni should for a moment suppose that he could induce the public to believe that *an examination in a Judge's Chambers* is the same thing as *a public trial*. He evidently remembers to forget this passage in the printed case.—"Before the property, or the life, or dearer to him than his life the reputation

(Continued in the Appendix.)

* Mr. Erskine's Solicitor was, at the same time, directed to publish in the Newspapers, three times, an Advertisement in English and the Native languages requiring the attendance of the Suitors on the Master in Equity for this purpose. This Advertisement appeared in the Nos. of the Courier of the 8th, 15th, and 22d November 1823, and I believe, also, in the Gazette.

BOMBAY,—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH 1827.

Foreign News.

The French have made no progress hitherto before Algiers. If they land only 5000 men to attack the town in the rear, as stated in a letter from Cadiz, the chance is that they will be beaten.

The Algerines have allowed the French Consul and Merchants to go on board the squadron. Should there ever be another war betwixt France and Great Britain, we trust that these same Christian French will take a lesson from the Mahometan Algerines, and not detain as prisoners all our countrymen that may be residing among them—*Aug. 6th.*

FRENCH PAPERS.

(From the Moniteur of July 27.—Non-Official part.)

"PARIS, JULY 26.—A telegraphic dispatch announces that two ships of the line, two frigates, and a corvette sailed from the roads of Brest yesterday, the 25th, with a favourable wind. The two ships of the line and the two frigates are going to the Mediterranean. According to information, the correctness of which, we believe, may be relied on, France is said at this moment to be assembling in the Mediterranean a much more considerable naval force than it usually employs there.

"The force is divided principally into the squadron in the Levant, the division which blockades Algiers, and the cruisers necessary to look after the pirates which may have been able to escape from these parts, in spite of the vigilance of his Majesty's ships.

"The squadron in the Levant is going to consist of 29 ships, among which are four of the line viz., the Scipio, the Breslaw, the Trident, and the Provence, all of 74 guns; the Syren frigate of 58 guns; three 44 gun frigates, viz., the Armida, the Juno, and Magicienne; four corvettes, and eleven small vessels.

"This squadron will be entirely ready to act under the command of the Rear-Admiral Chevalier de Rigny, about the middle of the month of August. The number of vessels employed before the ports of the Regency of Algiers is now seven, and will shortly be increased to twelve. Among them are, the Amphitrite and the Vestal frigates, of 58 guns; the Constance, Cybele, and the Galathee frigates, of 44 guns; a corvette, and six smaller vessels. Six other vessels cruise in different parts of the Mediterranean. For instance, off Cape Bon, the coast of Italy, the Balearic Islands, &c. Among these are two frigates, the Maria Theresa, of 58 guns, and the Aurora, of 44 guns. Lastly, five brigs and schooners are employed in convoying merchantmen on the two principal lines from Marseilles to Cadiz, and from Marseilles to the Archipelago. Thus the Mediterranean alone employs nearly fifty ships of the Royal Navy, independently of those stationed at Barcelona. In the ocean, above sixty other vessels, nine of which are frigates, are stationed at Cadiz, on the west coast of Africa, in India, South America, the Antilles, and Newfoundland; some cruising along the coast of Spain, to look after the American cruisers, which, under pretence of injuring the Spanish commerce, have committed depredations on board of French vessels. Never, at any time of peace, was there so much activity in the ports of the kingdom. The late armaments have been completed with remarkable celerity; and of the 29 vessels, (of which four are of the line, and eight frigates,) the orders for arming which for extraordinary service have been lately given, there remain only four or five brigs to put to sea, the latest of which will probably be despatched before the end of next month."

Calais, July 28.—A camp has been formed at St. Omer's, consisting of 16,000 men, of which, about 2,000 are cavalry: they will remain encamped until the end of the autumn, and, longer, if the season is sufficiently mild. His Majesty the King of France, very shortly will honour this camp with his presence.

PORTSMOUTH, July 7.—Letters received here from Lisbon state that the three line-of-battle ships in the Tagus had been ordered to proceed immediately to the Dardanelles—viz. the *Spartiate*, 74, Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Captain Frederick Warren; *Genoa*, 74, Captain Walter Bathurst; and the *Albion*, 74, Captain J. A. Ommanney.

London 3d August.

It is stated in the French Journals that a second Russian fleet is immediately to proceed from Cronstadt to the Mediterranean, and our Ministerial papers are hinting at the necessity of strengthening the British naval force in that quarter. The report again prevails of a Russian army pointing towards the Danube.

TREATY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF GREECE.

In the name of the Most Holy and undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary contest which, by delivering up the Greek provinces and the isles of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, produce daily fresh impediments to the commerce of the European States, and gives occasion to piracies, which not only expose the subjects of the High Contracting Parties to considerable losses, but besides render necessary burdensome measures of protection and repression; his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, having besides received, on the part of the Greeks, a pressing request to interpose their mediation with the Ottoman Porte, and being, as well as his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, animated by the desire of stopping the effusion of blood, and of arresting the evils of all kinds which might arise from the continuance of such a state of things, have resolved to unite their efforts and to regulate the operation thereof by a formal treaty, with the view of re-establishing peace between the contending parties by means of an arrangement which is called for as much by humanity as by the interest of the repose of Europe.

Wherefore they have nominated their Plenipotentiaries to discuss, agree upon, and sign the said treaty, viz.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. William Viscount Dudley, Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Councillor of his Britannic Majesty in his Privy Council, and his Principal Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Prince Jules Count de Polignac, Peer of France, Knight of the Orders of his Most Christian Majesty, Major-General of his Armies, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice of Sardinia, &c. &c., and his Ambassador to his Britannic Majesty;

And his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Christopher Prince de Lieven, General of Infantry of the Armies of his Imperial Majesty, his Aid-de-camp General, Knight of the Orders of Russia, of those of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of that of the Guelphs of Hanover, Commander Grand Gross of the Order of the Sword, and of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated their full powers, and found the same in good and due form, agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I. The Contracting Powers will offer to the Ottoman Porte their mediation with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks.

The offer of mediation shall be made to this Power immediately after the ratification of the treaty, by means of a collective declaration signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the allied Courts at Constantinople; and there shall be made, at the same time to the two contending parties, a demand of an immediate armistice between them, as a preliminary condition indispensable to the opening of any negotiation.

Art. II. The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on the following bases:—The Greeks shall hold of the Sultan, as of a superior lord; and in consequence of this superiority, they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire an annual tribute (*relief*), the amount of which shall be fixed, once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves choose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice.

To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon possession of the Turkish property situated either on the Continent or in the isles of Greece, on the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annul sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the Porte, or by some other transaction of the same nature.

Art. III. The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits of the territory on the Continent, and the designation of the islands of the Archipelago to which it can be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negotiation between the High Powers and the two contending parties.

Art. IV. The Contracting Powers engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on the basis laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish, without the least delay, their representatives at Constantinople with all the instructions which are necessary for the treaty now signed.

Art. V. The Contracting Powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

Art. VI. The arrangements of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the signing Powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation: the mode of the effects of this guarantee shall become the object of subsequent stipulations between the high Powers.

Art. VII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed it with their arms.

Done at London, July 6, 1827.

DUDLEY.
POLIGNAC,
LIEVEN

ADDITIONAL AND SECRET ARTICLE.

In case that the Ottoman Porte does not accept, within the space of one month, the mediation which shall be proposed, the High Contracting Parties agree upon the following measures:

I. It shall be declared, by their representatives at Constantinople to the Porte, that the inconvenences and evils pointed out in the public treaty as inseparable from the state of things subsisting in the East for the last six years, and the termination of which through the means at the disposal of the Sublime Porte, appears still remote, impose upon the High Contracting Parties the necessity of taking immediate measures for an approximation with the Greeks.

It is to be understood that this approximation shall be brought about by establishing commercial relations with the Greeks, by sending to them for that purpose, and receiving from them, Consular Agents, so long as there shall exist among them authorities capable of maintaining such relations.

2. If within the said term of one month, the Porte do not accept the armistice proposed in the first article of the public treaty, or if the Greeks refuse to execute it, the High Contracting Powers shall declare to that one of the two contending parties which shall wish to continue hostilities, or to both if such become necessary, that the said High Contracting Powers intend to exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence to obtain the immediate effect of the armistice, the execution of which they desire, by preventing, in as far as may be in their power, all collision between the contending parties, and, in fact, immediately after the aforesaid declaration, the High Contracting Powers will conjointly apply all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties.

In consequence, the High Contracting Powers will, immediately after the signature of the present additional and secret article, transmit eventual instructions conformable to the provisions above set forth, to the Admirals commanding their squadrons in the seas of the Levant.

3. Finally, if contrary to all expectation, these measures do not yet suffice to induce the adoption by the Ottoman Porte of the propositions made by the High Contracting Parties, or if, on the other hand, the Greeks renounce the conditions stipulated in their favour in the treaty of this day, the High Contracting Powers will, nevertheless, continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the basis agreed upon between them; and in consequence, they authorize from this time forward their representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which it may become necessary to resort.

The present additional and secret article shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the treaty of this day, shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, at the same time as those of the said treaty.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have therefore affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London, this 6th of July, in the year of Grace 1827.

DUDLEY.
POLIGNAC.
LIEVEN.

Considerable anger is felt by Mr. CANNING and the MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS at the publication of the Secret Article in the Treaty for the Pacification of Greece, and a rigid inquiry is ordered. Suspicion of a breach of confidence seems to hang over some person connected with the French or Austrian Embassy, rather than with the Foreign Office. It was given to the British public as in a letter from Paris, but the fact of its having been so received is much doubted—July 21st.

GREEK TREATY.

Our readers will find in our paper of this day the treaty which has been concluded for the restoration of tranquility to the Greek provinces which lie upon the shores of the Mediterranean, as well as to those which abut on the confines of Asia, Peloponnesus, and the Morea. This treaty is signed by three contracting powers, Russia, France, and England, and has two objects in view: first those which are avowed in the body of the treaty itself; secondly those which are contained in what are called the secret, or supplemental articles to this treaty.

The first part of this treaty is to put an end to that exterminating war which has so long been carried on in these fine provinces by their savage masters, the Turks; a war which has now lasted almost as long as the Trojan war, and in which the weight of calamity, and variety of fortunes, have not been less singular and unprecedented. The struggle, however, has been unequal between the two parties, both in the weapons used, and the phrenzy of passion in which it has been carried on. Upon the part of the Turks it has been, wherever they prevailed, a sort of *auto de fe*,—a downright immolation and sacrifice of men, women, and children, throughout whole towns, villages, and districts; a ravaging desolation, which swept away all before it like a besom; whilst, upon the part of the Greeks, there has been (with some few exceptions) a constraint, arising no less, we hope from the moderation of Christian principles, than from a better course of instruction and civilization than their masters possessed.

We have uniformly stated, that there existed a sincere effort amongst all the greater Powers of Europe, and with the English Government in particular, to procure a settlement of these differences between Turkey and Greece, upon views of general policy, and a due consideration of the whole case. Their mediation therefore, as apparent in the Treaty itself, has been regulated upon three main principles:—the first, to obtain a termination of a state of hostility, which, in its ultimate consequences, threatened to involve the general peace of Europe; secondly, to acquire a security, upon the part of Turkey, against any fanatical revenge or future excesses of her misguided populace; and thirdly, not to disturb the general rights of sovereignty and possession, for fear of deranging that balance of power which is so happily the result of the last Treaties.

From such motives, and after long delays, the present Treaty has been signed, and it is open only to a few obvious commentaries.

The Greek provinces are, it seems, to choose their Government; that is to say, the internal order and administration of affairs are to be left to the Greek States themselves. But the paramount, and, as it were, feudal rights of sovereignty are to be preserved to Turkey. The Porte is to have a *veto*, or power of prohibition, upon the composition of this new Greek Government, and the persons who are to be at the head of it. In other words, the Government is to be assimilated as nearly as possible to that which prevails in the Turkish provinces of Egypt, Wallachia and Maldavia. Greece is to be internally independent; externally, subject to the sovereignty of the Turks, and liable to pay a kind of tribute to the Porte. If the Turks shall not consent to this arrangement, what is to be done? The secret articles of the Treaty stipulate between the contracting parties, that if Turkey will not listen to the accommodation proposed, they will compel her by arms. Each of the great Powers is to furnish a contingent force, and the Greek Provinces will, in that event, be altogether emancipated from the Turkish sway.

It is said that the language employed in these articles of Treaty is too high and dictatorial to Turkey; that she is treated, by her fellow Sovereigns as a subordinate Power, and dethroned from that supremacy which she ought to possess over the dependencies of her natural empire. Now, we have no hesitation in saying that this is the language of faction, and that the great Powers of Europe have been much too lenient and yielding towards the Porte, and have spent years and months in negotiating with her, which ought to have been devoted to action.

Turkey has been repeatedly warned that the long discussion kept up at Constantinople would come to this result, unless she yielded to the voice of conciliation. But she has obstinately refused to comply. The argument set up in her defence by the opponents of Mr. Canning, who now pretend to commisserate the unhappy condition of Turkey, is,—what right have you to interfere between insurgent provinces and the Mother State? Is not the quarrel a matter of internal policy, in which the law of nations prohibits you from interposing? As well might Turkey have interfered in the rebellion of Ireland, and required Great

Britain to emancipate the Irish Catholics. The answer is obvious enough. A mere insurrection and rebellion of the members of a Parent State, whilst the revolt is yet green and recent, could certainly not warrant such proceedings. But is the affair between Greece and Turkey of this sort? Is it a temporary insurrection—a mere sudden act of revolt on the part of rebellious subjects? On the contrary has it not been a sanguinary warfare between the the two countries of seven years standing? Have not its effects spread to the neighbouring kingdoms, and affected the tranquillity and welfare of their States?—At sea producing piracy, buccaneering, and the interruption of all safe commerce and traffic; whilst, upon land, the perpetuation and violence of these sanguinary conflicts have compelled Russia to maintain an army on her frontiers in a constant state of agitation.

In questions of policy, circumstances make all the difference in the world; and this obvious circumstance it is which discriminates the case of Greece and Turkey from that of England and her Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland. But it is unnecessary to extend the argument on this point; the question must be, What is likely to be the result of this Treaty? Our own opinion is decidedly formed upon the subject. The Turks, we conceive, will not listen to the accommodation. Their furious and bigoted obstinacy is proverbial, and the notions of fatalism under which they act will only confirm their obduracy. They will, we think, utterly reject all proposals of negociation with the Greek provinces since their late victories of Athens. The consequence will be, that Greece must be liberated by the conjoint power of France, Russia, and England. Now we heartily hope this may be the case, and we wait with impatience to see the dilapidation, the unroofing, and dismemberment of the empire of the Turk. It has too long barbarised and wasted the finest provinces of Asia and Europe. It has extinguished arts, and trampled all learning and science under its feet. In his empire, man has been seen to waste away before the eye of the beholder, and every thing has grown as corrupt, and degenerate, and debased, as it was possible for humanity to become. Will it not, therefore, be something gained to humanity, religion, and morals, to drive back again this savage race into their native desarts, and to prevent their future irruptions into the fairest part of the habitable globe?

Such was the object of the great Empress Catherine, the Semiramis of the North, and we sincerely wish that she had lived to complete this object of her laudable ambition.

Bells Messenger July 16.

MANIFESTO OF THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

[The following document was delivered, on the 9th and 10th of June, 1827, by the Reis Effendi to the Dragomans of the French, English, Russian, Austrian and Prussian missions, in the order in which they repaired to the Porte. It was therefore delivered before the treaty recently published was signed.]

To every man endowed with intelligence and penetration it is clear and evident that, conformably to the decrees of Divine Providence, the flourishing condition of the world is owing to the union of the human species in the social state; and that, as on account of their diversity of manners and character, this union could only be accomplished by the subjection of different nations, Almighty wisdom, in dividing the universe into different countries, has assigned to each a Sovereign, into whose hands the reins of absolute authority over the nations subject to his dominion are placed; and that it is in this wise manner the Creator has established and regulated the order of the universe.

If, on the one hand, the consistency and duration of such a state of things principally depend on monarchs and sovereigns respectively abstaining from every kind of interference in each others internal and private affairs, it is on the other hand, not less evident that the essential object of treaties between empires is to guard against the infringement of a system of order so admirable, and thus to establish the security of people and kingdoms. In this way each independent power, besides the obligations which its treaties and foreign relations impose, possesses also institutions and relations which concern only itself and its internal state, and which are the off-spring of its legislation and form of government. It belongs, then, to itself alone to judge of what befits itself, and to busy itself therewith exclusively. Moreover, it is matter of public notoriety, that all the affairs of the Sublime Ottoman Porte are founded on its sacred legislation, and that all its regulations, national and political, are strictly connected with the precepts of religion.

Now the Greeks, who form part of the nations inhabiting the countries conquered ages ago by the Ottoman arms, and who from generation to generation, have been tributary subjects of the Sublime Porte, have, like the other nations that since the origin of Islamism remained faithfully in submission, always enjoyed perfect repose and tranquillity under the ægis of our legislation. It is notorious that these Greeks have been treated like Mussulmans in every respect, and as to every thing which regards their property, the maintenance of their personal security, and the defence of their honour; that they have been, particularly under the glorious reign of the present Sovereign, loaded with benefits far exceeding those which their ancestors enjoyed; but it is precisely this great degree of favour, this height of comfort and tranquillity, that has been the cause of the revolt, excited by malignant men incapable of appreciating the value of such marks of benevolence. Yielding to the delusions of a heated imagination, they have dared to raise the standard of revolt, not only against their benefactor and legitimate Sovereign, but also, against all the Mussulman people, by committing the most horrible excesses sacrificing to their vengeance defenceless women and innocent children with unexampled atrocity.

As each power has its own particular penal code and political ordinances, the tenour whereof forms the basis for its acts of sovereignty, so the Sublime Porte, in every thing relating to the exercise of its sovereignty rests exclusively upon its Holy Legislation, according to which the rebels fall to be treated. But in inflicting necessary punishment on some, with the sole view of amending them, the Porte has never refused to pardon those who implore its mercy, and to replace them as before under the ægis of its protection. In the same manner the Sublime Porte, always resolved to conform to the ordinances of its sacred law, notwithstanding the attention devoted to its domestic affairs, has never neglected to cultivate the relations of good understanding with friendly Powers. The Sublime Porte has always been ready to comply, with whatever treaties and the duties of friendship prescribe. Its most sincere prayers are offered up for that peace and general tranquillity which, with the aid of the Most High, will be re-established in the same manner as the Sublime Porte has always extended its conquests,—namely, by separating its faithful subjects from the refractory and malevolent, and by terminating the existing troubles by its own resources, without giving occasion to discussions with the Powers who are its friends, or to any demands on their part.

All the efforts of the Sublime Porte have but one object, which is the desire of the establishment of general tranquillity, while foreign interference can only tend to a prolongation of the rebellion. The firm and constant intention of the Sublime Porte to attend to its principal interests which spring from its sacred law, merits their approbation and respect, while any foreign interference must be liable to blame and animadversion. Now, it is clear and evident that by adhering to this principle, every thing might have been terminated long since, but for the ill-founded propositions which have been advanced concerning the conformity of religion, and the fatal influence which this state of things has, perhaps, exercised throughout the whole of Europe, and the injury to which maritime commerce may have been exposed. At the same time the hopes of the malevolent have been constantly encouraged by the improper conduct of giving them assistance of every kind, which at any time ought to have been reproved, conformably to the law of nations. It is besides to be observed, that the relations and treaties subsisting between the Sublime Porte and the Powers in friendship with it, have been entered into with the Monarchs and Ministers of those Powers only; and considering the obligation of every independent Power to govern its subjects itself, the Sublime Porte has not failed to address to some friendly Courts complaints respecting the succours afforded to the insurgents. The only answer made to these representations has been to give to machinations tending to subvert laws and treaties, the signification of liberty; and to interpret proceedings contrary to existing engagements by the expression of neutrality, alleging the insufficiency of means for restraining the people.

Setting aside the want of reciprocal security, which must finally result from such a state of things to the subjects of the respective Powers, the Sublime Porte cannot allow such transactions to pass silently. Accordingly, the Porte has never omitted to reply to the different pretentions advanced, by appealing to the justice and the equity of the Powers who are its friends, by often reiterating complaints respecting the assistance afforded to the insurgents, and by giving the necessary answers in the course of communications with its friends. In fine, a mediation has at last been proposed. The fact, however, is, that an answer restricted to one single object can neither be changed by the process of time, nor by the innovation of expressions. The reply which the Sublime Porte gave at the beginning will always be the same—namely, that which it has reiterated in the face of the whole world, and which is in the last result its sentiment on the position of affairs.

Those who are informed of the circumstances and the details of events, are not ignorant, that at the commencement of the insurrection some Ministers of friendly Courts, resident at the Sublime Porte, offered effective assistance in punishing the rebels. As, however, this offer related to an affair which came exclusively within the resort of the Sublime Porte, in pursuance of important considerations, both with regard to the present and the future, the Porte confined itself to replying, that though such an offer had for its object to give aid to the Ottoman Government, it would never permit foreign interference. What is more, when the Ambassador of a friendly Power, at the period of his journey to the Congress of Verona, entered into explanations in conferences with the Ottoman Minister on the proposed mediation, the Sublime Porte declared in the most unequivocal manner, that such a proposition could not be listened to: reiterating every time that the subject was resumed, the assurance that political, national, and religious considerations, rendered such refusal indispensable.

In yielding to this reasoning, and in admitting more than once that right was on the side of the Porte, the beforementioned Ambassador on his return from Verona to Constantinople, again clearly and officially declared in several conferences by order of his Court, and in the name of the other powers, that the Greek question was recognized as belonging to the internal affairs of the Sublime Porte; that as such it out to be brought to a termination exclusively by the Porte itself; that no other Power was to interfere in the sequel; and that if ever any one were to interfere, all the others would act according to the principles of the law of nations.

The agents of one of the great Powers which has recently consolidated its relations of friendship and good understanding with the Sublime Porte, also officially and explicitly declared, in their conferences with the Ottoman agents, that there should be no interference on this subject. That declaration having served as the basis for the result of those conferences, there cannot now be any question respecting this affair, which the Sublime Porte is entitled to consider as completely and radically adjusted. Nevertheless, the Porte still considers itself authorized here to add the following observations in support of its antecedent assertions:—

The measures which the Sublime Porte has adopted from the commencement, and which it still pursues against the Greek insurgents, ought not to make the war be considered a war of religion. Those measures do not extend to all the people in general; for they have for their sole object to repress the revolt, and to punish those subjects of the Porte who, acting as true chiefs of brigands, have committed atrocities equally serious and reprehensible. The Sublime Porte has never refused pardon to those who submit. The gates of clemency and mercy have always been open. This the Sublime Porte has proved by facts, and still proves it, by granting protection to those who return to their duty.

The real cause of the continuance of this revolt is to be found in the diferent propositions made to the Sublime Porte. The injury arising from the warfare has only been felt by the Porte; for it is known to all the world that European navigation has never been interrupted by this state of things, which, far from prejudicing European merchants, has afforded them considerable advantages.

Moreover, the troubles and the revolt exist only in one single country of the Ottoman empire, and among the partisans of malevolence; for, thanks be to God, the other provinces of this vast empire have no way suffered, and with all their inhabitants enjoy the most perfect repose. It is not easy, therefore, to understand how these troubles are to be communicated to other European countries. Suppose, however, that this were the case, as each Power is paramount within itself, it ought to know such of its subjects on its own territory as manifest seditious dispositions, and it ought to punish them according to its own laws and in pursuance of the duties inherent in his own sovereignty. It may be superfluous to add, that the Sublime Porte will never interfere in such transactions.

Considering the points above set forth, with reference to justice and equity, every one must be easily convinced that there remains no ground for discussion upon these affairs. However, though it is fit that all ulterior interference should cease, an offer of a mediation has been in the last result made.

Now, in political language, it is understood by this expression, that if there arise differences or hostilities between two independent Powers, a reconciliation may be brought about by the interference of a third friendly Power. It is the same with respect to armistices and treaties of peace, which cannot be concluded but between recognized Powers. But the Sublime Porte being engaged in punishing on its own territory, and in conformity with its sacred law, such of its turbulent subjects as have revolted, how can this case ever be made applicable to its situation; and must not the Ottoman Government attribute to those who advance such propositions views tending to give consequence to a troop of brigands? A Greek Government is spoken of which is to be recognized in case the Sublime Porte does not consent to some arrangement; and it has even been proposed to conclude a treaty with the rebels. Has not the Sublime Porte great reason to be struck with astonishment at hearing such language from friendly Powers, for history presents no example of a conduct in all respects so opposed to the principles and duties of Governments?

The Sublime Porte, therefore, can never listen to such propositions,—to propositions which it will neither hear nor understand, so long as the country inhabited by the Greeks forms part of the Ottoman dominions, and they are tributary subjects of the Porte, which never will renounce its rights. If with the aid of the Almighty the Sublime Porte resume full possession of that country, it will then always act as well for the present as for the future in conformity with the ordinances which its holy law prescribes with respect to its subjects.

The Sublime Porte, then, finding that in respect to this affair, it is impossible for it to listen to any thing except to the precepts of its religion and the code of its legislation, considers itself justified in declaring, that from religious, political, administrative and national considerations, it cannot give the slightest countenance to the propositions which have been framed and finally brought forward. Always prepared to comply with the duties imposed by the treaties concluded with the friendly Powers who now render this categorical reply necessary, the Sublime Porte hereby declares, for the last time, that every thing which has been stated above entirely accords with the sovereign intentions of his Highness, of his Ministers, and of all the Mussulman people.

In the hope that this faithful exposition will suffice to convince its equitable friends of the justice of its cause, the Sublime Porte embraces this opportunity for reiterating the assurance of its high consideration.

Health and peace to him who followeth the path of rectitude.

(Times 3rd August.)

We this day present the public with a very curious document. It is an enumeration, by the Turkish Government, of all its grievances on the subject of the Greek insurrection; and at the same time an objurgatory exposition of the conduct of the other Powers of Europe in reference to that affair. The Turk argues the matter well, beginning "ab ovo," i. e. from the principles of civil society; and he adopts the maxim of all the governing States of Christian Europe,—namely, that the governed are under infinite obligations to their masters, and owe them no other debt than that of affection for their paternal care: revolt, therefore, is the blackest treachery and ingratitude; and they who foster revolt are the patrons of crime. The governed, however, may probably take a different view of their own obligations; and if the dominion under which they lived were paternal, their attempt to cast it off would not be ungrateful only, it would mark insensibility and idiotism.

This document discloses some most singular facts. It states,—and we believe the Mussulman statement, though we may not be converts to the Mussulman reasoning,—that at the breaking out of the revolt in Greece, some of the great European Powers, through their Ministers resident at Constantinople—(it cannot be that England should have been one, under the Castlereagh Administration,—under that Administration, the relicks of which are demanding the Government of this country, as if it were theirs by reversion, and the Sovereign had no choice: it cannot be that England should have been one, we trust);—but it is certain that some of the great Powers offered to assist Turkey in punishing—("punish is the word)—in punishing the audacious Christian slaves, who had risen against their kind, and gentle, and beneficent masters; and that Turkey declined the offer, because she could not allow of foreign interference in settling her domestic troubles. Nor is this all: it is moreover certain, that the Ambassador of one of those Powers did, on the occasion of the Congress of Verona, explain himself in the frankest manner to the Ottoman Minister, on the subject of the aid which it was proposed to afford Turkey in subduing the Greeks; and that the Minister of the Sublime Porte (infinitely superior to the base renegade who made the treacherous proposition) did again and again refuse to accept it, upon principles and motives national and religious!

Now, we do entreat one moment's consideration of the relative conduct and character of these two ministers—the Mahometan and the Christian. The Christian reckless of his own creed and those who profess it, offers to assist the Mahometan in destroying Christians. The Mahometan, from various causes, among which respect for the Mussulman faith is predominant, declines the proffered aid, and protects his revolted Christian subjects from the more dreadful interference of their Christian brethren. We do not say that Lord Castlereagh is the person alluded to,—he, in fact, had destroyed himself before the actual meeting of the Congress: we do not say that the Duke of Wellington, his substitute, was the man—indeed, it is pretty clear, that the specific individual was some Minister at Constantinople: but we do assert, without the fear of contradiction, that this was the system, and these were the principles, in which Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington participated, and which it is the effect of Mr. Canning's more liberal policy to overthrow. Under the Castlereagh Administration, (for his principles still prevailed), it was proposed at Verona, by several of the powers of Europe, to assist the Turks in destroying the Greeks. The project failed—only because it was rejected by the Turks themselves. Under the Canning Administration, the Powers of Europe have concluded a treaty with each other, to protect both Greeks and Turks from endless mutual slaughter.

SEPARATION OF EGYPT FROM TURKEY.

(From the Times 30th July.)

Much has appeared within the past week respecting the warlike preparations of Turkey—her defiance of the Great Powers now united for the protection of Greece—and her pompous call for aid and support to all within the sphere of her influence. These threatening indications, coming to us through the atmosphere of Austrian diplomacy; of course lost nothing in their passage. The possibility that such a State as Turkey should be able to resist the armed intervention of the three Great Powers of Europe united in the holy cause of the preservation of Greece, and deter-

mined on effecting her complete separation for every practical purpose from the Turkish Empire, is too absurd a proposition to be entertained for a moment. It might as reasonably be contended that Spain in her present state, would be able to resist the designs of England and France, supposing those two Powers had agreed on the emancipation of Cuba from the Spanish yoke. No; happily for the world such despotisms possess no real strength. They may—like the expiring taper—shed on the eve of their extinction a wild and transitory glare; they can scare only the most timid and unreflecting—the life is out, to revive no more. We, on the contrary, rejoice at any symptoms of blind and impotent rage on the part of the Mussulman, as they afford proof of the more than probable rejection of the mediation offered by the Allied Powers. It will be borne in mind, that they have already announced their determination, in that event, immediately to send Consuls to the Greek Government, and to maintain with it relations of amity and good will, And, as we showed in a former article, the actual and unqualified recoguition of the independence of Greece is the consequence. But, in opposition to any such inflated statements and short sighted reasoning on the power and means of resistance of Turkey, we have one fact, but no trifling one, to record, for it involves a further dismemberment of the Ottoman territories. It is no less than the secession of the Pacha of Egypt from the dominion of the Porte. *We can now announce most positively*, that he has communicated his determination to withdraw from all further participation in the bloody struggle (too long carried on) between Greece and her oppressors. This hitherto dreaded and most powerful instrument of Turkish tyranny has thus, then, opportunely dropped out of its hands—a tolerably decisive specimen of the success likely to attend any appeal from the Sublime Porte to her vassals. The attentive observer of passing events will recognize at once the tremendous importance, at this conjuncture, of the resolution of the sagacious and powerful ruler of Egypt. He will not overlook the support which Greece and Egypt can mutually afford to each other, but see at a glance the facilities and despatch thus given to the work of completely liberating Greece—a work that has too long lingered. We are informed that the Pacha first made known his determination and views through the medium of the British Consul at Alexandria, in order to ascertain how far he might rely on the concurence of the Allied Powers. The answer returned to so welcome an overture, at a moment when the fleets of England, France, and Russia were actively arming in defence of Greece (and the ships of the latter Power are only detained by contrary winds from our ports) is obvious. The case admitted but of one course; and it is understood that the British Government acted on this emergency with all the promptitude which the occasion deserved. We have been disposed to lament—perhaps to blame—past delays; but the issue now, at least, whilst it cannot be doubtful, will not long be protracted, nor will it, we think, fall short of the expectations of the best friends of Greek independence.

Royal Exchange, London, Monday Evening, July 30th.

The two principal events made known this morning, viz—the declaration of independence by the Pacha of Egypt, and the close of the war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, augur in the opinion of the Stock Exchange politicians, a safe termination to the two great questions in which England is engaged for the pacification of Greece, and the settlement of Portugal. The first so seriously cripples the power of Turkey, that resistance to the course pointed out, seems hardly to be apprehended, while the peace with Buenos Ayres, by giving the Emperor the power of visiting Europe, affords the prospect that we may safely abandon the tutilage of the hopeful Miguel, without risking the permanence of the new institutions established in Portugal.—Consols 88¼.

Austria is said to be sulky on the affairs of Greece. Metternich sees his darling Holy Alliance dismembered, and beholds principles which it was his and Lord Castlereagh's object to nip in the bud, in full bloom. The reign of despotism approaches to its termination, and it is not improbable that even the present generation shall witness the establishment of mixed and representative Governments throughout Europe, at least, upon the ruins of pure Monarchies. This is thy work, Britain; and it will be perceived, with pleasure, that the step now taken by the Pacha of Egypt was with the hope that he would not thereby incur the displeasure of our government. Having promoted the emancipation of South America—having protected the free institutions of Portugal—having almost guaranteed the liberation of Greece—ready even to recognize the freedom of Egypt, will Great Britain stop short in this liberal career?—*Dublin Morning Post.*

The Gazette de France contains an article from Bucharest, which mentions a report that the Sultan had offered the Greeks an amnesty with the view of preventing the interference of the Allied Powers. It mentions also from Leghorn, that a squadron of eight British ships of war had sailed from Malta to Alexandria, to cooperate with the French squadron in preventing the sailing of the Egyptian fleet. Detailed accounts are also given of the inspection of the Russian fleet by the Emperor, and its subsequent sailing from Cronstadt.—*Sun 23d July.*

An express has arrived from Paris with letters of Thursday the 2d August. One of the letters states, that intelligence had been received from Vienna of a more pending disposition, according to the most recent accounts from Constantinople, on the part of the Turkish government, but without affording any explanation of the causes which have led to it. The news of the actual signature of the treaty could not have reached Constantinople.

LLOYD'S LIST, AUGUST 3.

Falmouth, July 31.—Arrived the Mutine Packet from the Mediterranean.

On the 5th ult. off Cephalonia, she observed a Fleet of Turkish ships of War, 17 in number, with an Admiral's and a Rear Admiral's flags flying.

Extract of a private letter received in the city from Corfu, dated the 1st July—"General Church occupies the position of Dervania; Colocotroni and the other Greek Commanders are at various positions near the Isthmus of Corinth to prevent the approach of Ibrahim Pacha. It is said that Lord Cochrane has dispersed the Egyptian fleet, in the Waters of Candia—the Greeks had 70 sail, and the Egyptians 120 sail.

An article in the French Papers, dated Corfu, July 3, say that on the 25th of last month Lord COCHRANE had an action off Candia, with the Egyptian squadron, of 120 sail. After a very brisk cannonade, which lasted forty-eight hours, he succeeded in dispersing it, and sunk some of the vessels. The Greek squadron consisted of eighty sail. The Egyptian fleet had troops on board, and a great quantity of ammunition. The Turkish squadron has fallen back towards Navarino.

PORTUGAL.

(From the Journal des debats.)

"A letter from Lisbon, dated July 11, says—'The Austrian Charge d' Affaires lately requested an audience of the Princess Regent, in order to communicate to her despatches which he had received from his Court. He added, that he was desirous that the whole diplomatic body should be present at the communication which he had to make. An audience was accordingly granted to him some days afterwards. This diplomatist asked whether Don Miguel could, conformably to the existing constitution, come to Portugal to assume the reins of Government, as soon as he attained his 25th year. The Princess Regent answered, that, as sister of Don Miguel, she was desirous to accommodate herself to his wishes, and to preserve peace in her family and tranquillity in her country, especially as the burden of Government was too much for her strength to support; but that the existing Regency was not the Regency fixed by the Charter,—that there was no minority at present, and the Government of the kingdom had been conferred upon her by her father, and confirmed to her by her brother and king;—that of herself she could determine nothing;—that it was to the king her brother that such a communication as she had just received ought to be made.

"We are informed, that the English Ambassador declared, that upon this question he could do nothing more than preserve silence, since it related to the domestic affairs of Portugal. He likewise declared, in obedience to the instructions he has received from his Government, that he would never consent to the interference of any foreign Power in the internal affairs of that country."

Despatches, dated the 14th inst., were received on Sunday morning at the Colonial Department, from Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Clinton, G. C. B., at Lisbon. The British army remained stationary.

London July 31.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 16.—The troops to be sent to Catalonia are to be augmented to 6,000 men; and a Royal Commissary, invested with extraordinary powers, is to be sent thither.

(Extract of a Private Letter.)

MADRID, JULY 16.—Yesterday at ten o'clock, a Courier arrived from the Count d'Ofalia, at London, to the Minister of State, bearing despatches, announcing, first, That the English Government has a second time declared to him its determination to answer none of his propositions; secondly, his return to Spain.

Twenty-nine Portuguese cavalry soldiers, with the lieutenant of their company, who have been compromised in a Royalist plot, which was discovered in time to prevent its taking effect, have just sought refuge in Spain. They entered by way of Badajoz.

Private letters from Madrid, dated the 17th July, state that they are organizing with the greatest activity a regiment, which is to be called Sendentario de Havana, and to be composed of 2500 men, chosen troops, as well as officers, to be taken from the Royalists. The transports which are to take these troops to the Island of Cuba are ready to set sail, escorted by the Sovereign man-of-war.

The Count d'Espagne, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Guard, has been charged with a secret mission, by the King, to the Army of Observation. It is asserted this mission has for its object to take a survey of the army, as well as hear the complaints of the soldiers and officers, &c., and give an account of every trivial complaint to the King.

BRAZILS.

London July 31.

It seems certain that the British Government have received despatches from Brazil respecting the signature of the preliminaries of peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres; and it is asserted, with confidence, on this authority that besides the payment of a considerable sum by Buenos Ayres to Brazil, it has been determined by the Treaty that Monte Video, and a considerable portion of what is called the Banda Oriental, is to be formed into an Independent Government, under the protection of Great Britain: as to the particular form of Government nothing has transpired, but it is considered that it will be like the Buenos Ayres Republic. This intelligence was communicated in the city at a late hour to-day.

A treaty of peace has been concluded between the Emperor of Brazil, and the Republic of Buenos Ayres. This news has been brought by his Majesty's ship Warspite, arrived at Portsmouth from Rio Janeiro, which place she left on the 9th ult. Don J. Garcia, the Buenos Ayrean Minister, who came up to Rio in an English packet, with the treaty, to receive the ratification of the Emperor, left that place again, with the instrument duly ratified, in his Majesty's brig Heron, Hon. Captain W. F. Grey, on the 7th ult., for Buenos Ayres. The preliminaries, we learn from private letters dated Rio Janeiro, June 8th, had been sent to Buenos Ayres, but were not to be published till after the treaty should be concluded. No doubt remained of the war being terminated, as the preliminaries had been drawn up with the full concurrence of Don J. Garcia, the Buenos Ayrean Envoy.—*July 31.*

Six very large transports are now in this harbour to take out emigrants to the Brazils. Amongst our advertisements, there is one for six pipers to proceed that destination.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN SWITZERLAND.

We received the Nuremburg Correspondence of the 11th instant. It contains one article of a very gratifying nature, describing the rejection of a proposal for introducing the Censorship of the Press into the Swiss Cantons. The attempt was met with a spirit highly honourable to the independence of the Senatorial body, who expressed their indignation of the measure by a majority of 61 to 5. We cannot help wishing that a similar spirit had influenced the Government of France—but there, alas! the Ministers had only to decree that the liberty of the Press should cease, and the organs of public opinion were instantly shackeld. July 23d.

By advices, dated 20th June, from the Russian town of Orenburg, situated at the South West extremity of the Ural mountains, we are informed, that the revolt which had broken out in the North-western provinces of the Chinese dominions, aided by an irruption of Tartars from Cashgar or Little Bucharia, had been completely suppressed by a formidable Chinese army, which had been mustered in other provinces, and sent against the invaders and rebels. These accounts are to a much later date than any which we have received by way of Canton.

On the 14th of the present month the village of Goncella, near Grenoble, was almost totally destroyed by a thunder-storm, and the bursting of an immense water-spout. About 40 houses were swept away by the deluge. The number of lives lost is not yet known, but 25 dead bodies were collected on the day after the disaster. All the property in the lower part of the houses which withstood the shock has been destroyed.

English News

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, July 9.

The King has been pleased to appoint Vice Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, G. C. B.; Vice Admiral the Right Hon. Sir George Cookburn, G. C. B.; William Robert Keith Douglas and John Evelyn Denison, Esqrs.; to be Members of the Council of his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom.

FRIDAYS LONDON GAZETTE.

(From the Dublin Gazette of Tuesday, the 26th of June 1827.)

Dublin Castle, June 25.

By letters patent, under the Great Seal of Ireland, his Majesty has been pleased to grant to John Baron Norbury, the dignities of Viscount and Earl of this part of his Majesty's United Kingdom called Ireland, by the names, stiles and titles of Viscount Glandine, in the King's County, Earl of Norbury in the county of Tipperary, remainder to Hector John Graham Toler, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

St. James's Palace, June 30th.

This day the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, July 5th.

The King has been pleased to direct a letter to be passed under the Great Seal of Scotland, nominating and appointing his Grace George William Duke of Argyll, to be keeper of the said Seals in the room of Alexander Duke of Gordon, deceased.

General the Earl of Donoughmore is confidently spoken of for the Master Generalship of the Ordnance, in the event of the Marquis of Anglesea assuming the Vice Government of Ireland.—*Cork Paper.*

His Grace the Duke of Argyll has appointed John Ferrier Esq. writer to the siguet, deputy keeper of the Great Seal.

The Scottish Advocate Menzies, who is one of the new Cape justices, is we believe, esteemed a good criminal lawyer, though he never evinced any knowledge of English practice. It will be recollected, that, a few years ago, he had the honour of appearing at the bar of the House of Commons, to answer for a breach of its privileges, in writing a letter to Mr. Abercrombie, one of its members. The other new justices are Sir John Wilde and Mr. Burton. They are expected to sail on the 5th of August.—*Carlisle Journal.*

Dublin, July.—It was currently reported through the Hall of the Four Courts yesterday evening, and (from the source from which the information is derived) completely accredited, that our third Judge of the King's Bench (Judge Burton) is to be appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; J. Doherty, Esq. to succeed him in the King's Bench; and T. Wallace, Esq. to be Solicitor General, Mr. Doherty will next week be sworn into the office of Solicitor General, and continue so till the new Chancellor enters into his office, on the retirment of Lord Manners, this vacation. Judge Burton is an Englishman, but has been almost naturalised to this country by a long residence in it! he having come over here some thirty years ago at the instance of the late John Philpott Curran, Esq. and for several years noted his briefs, when his accurate knowledge & sterling abilities soon brought him into notice He is certainly the best Judge on the Bench and his mind the best stored with legal and equitable knowledge. He has never interfered in Irish politics, and will probably be acceptable to the public as a Chancellor.

We have some reason to think that Lord Manners has withdrawn his opposition to the appointment of Mr. Doherty as Solicitor-General. As no obstacle now exists to the signing of the necessary certificate, we suppose there will be, without delay, an official announcement of Mr. Doherty's elevation to office.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

THE FACTION OF THE OUTS.

(*From the Examiner*) *29th July.*

We question whether there has ever been an Opposition in this country so distinguished for rancour towards persons, and an utter destitution of anything like principle, or even the pretension to principle, as the present one. Extraordinary bitterness, and extraordinary littleness, are the characteristics of our Outs. Their hatred of Mr. Canning is of a kind which transcends all the bounds of political hostility hitherto known in this phlegmatic land—it is of a frantic fervency. The violence does but serve the object of it; for those whose reason does not lead them to number themselves among the supporters of the Premier, are inclined by a natural and generous sympathy to uphold one who is assailed with such persevering and passionate malignity. Mr. Canning has, in our judgment, many and great faults, but he has not one for which his enemies can without sore peril venture to arraign him; the worst blots in his political character being the merits they boast in theirs. He is opposed to Parliamentary Reform—so are they; he is an admirer of the Hereditary Legislature which flung back his corn bill in his face—so are they. On the other hand, he is not a bigot, nor is he a servile, or an apostle of legitimacy. He is moreover a reasonable creature, which the animals reared up on two legs against him are not; and even where he is pledged to a mischievous policy, his intellect will instruct him not to carry the evil principle beyond the line of the evil necessity. But it were a waste of time to draw contrasts between Mr. Canning and his ultra adversaries. The shades are obvious, and require no argument for the demonstration of their differences. To be sure, we could wish that there was less of the pepper and more of the salt complexion in the Premier; but we cannot have things exactly as we please, and must be thankful for the modicum of good we can get. It is not in physics or in politics, to pass from one extreme to another, without going through the intermediate stages; *and Canning is the first post on the road to improvement.* To stop there would be to gain nothing; but we should rejoice in reaching that point, inasmuch as it brings us much the nearer to the next. Our expectations of this gentleman are certainly more moderate than those of the rest of the world; we shall rejoice if experience proves them far short of his merits. Those who have not judged him so severely for what he has done, will not trust him so confidently in respect of what he is to do. If however he were ten thousand times less to be relied upon even than he is, he must nevertheless be maintained against his enemies who are also our more inveterate foes. When they are disposed of, placed for ever hors de combat, bad principles will have lost their broadest basis of support—the extreme rallying point; and those who entertain them will want at least one great appui.

Nothing can give a juster idea of the real nothingness, the pitiable insignificance, of the Ultra faction, than their directing all their powers of cunning and *mendacity* to the creation of a belief that they are speedily to be restored to office. This stratagem—by which they hope to rally about them the hungry expectants of place, and servile retainers of power—and virulent abuse of Mr. Canning, and defamation of his friends, are in fact their only tactics. The modest gentlemen do not pretend to any merit. They have not the impudence to hold out the promise on their parts of any one good thing, but simply confine themselves to the reiteration of "we shall be in again directly." Base to the base—a vile argument to vile men.

In private life it may always be observed, that those persons are the greatest at falsehood who hate general discussion; their only way of exciting interest being the assertion of something startling, whether true or false. It is wrong to suppose that these persons love falsehoods for their own sakes; they resort to them when the stock of truths runs short, which of necessity it often does, as wonders are not of every day occurrence. The Long-bow Opposition, acting on the same principle, falls into the same peccadilloes.—*Globe.*

STATE OF PARTIES.—JULY 29TH.

(From John Bull.)

The accession of the Duke of Buckingham to the present Administration, of which the Times boasts, is certainly one of great weight—but since his Grace has taken his departure for the Mediterranean, and will not return until the present Ministry shall cease to be, the advantages of his Grace's *personal* activity will be lost to them.

With respect to Lord Hopetoun, whose name the Times does not know how to spell—it may be true, although the chances are against it..

However, admitting for argument's sake—its facts we cannot admit—that the Times should be right, perhaps we may produce something like a *set-off* on the other side of the political account.

The young and influential Duke of Buccleugh,

who, in November, comes of age, has declared his hostility to the Administration, together with his uncles, the Earl of Courtown and Lord Montague; add to which, that his Grace the Duke of Gordon has made a similar declaration—and we think that the balance will be *rather* in favour of the Opposition.

Mr. Canning some time since, thought of dissolving Parliament with a view to strengthen himself among the Scot's Peers—he had now better not try the experiment; indeed, it is considered that certain seccessions from the Ministerial side of the House of Commons will naturally result from the avowals of the two Noble Dukes—but these cannot be helped, and a dissolution would be of no use there, while, in very many other cases, it would prove decidedly injurious to the sick Ministry.

It seems that Mr. Tierney, whose talents nobody doubts, and whose qualifications for Chancellor of the Exchequer everybody will readily admit, has been purring and prying out of his element into the Treasury—with what view nobody seems exactly to understand—his misplaced activity has given great offence, and is the real cause of Mr. Herries's indisposition.

Mr. Tierney is too clever a man to act incautiously, and too well bred to act indelicately without a motive—without the aid of Mr. Herries, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer would be in a difficult position—a fact about as well known to Mr. Tierney as any body in England—the conduct which drives away Mr. Herries, goes, therefore, to undermine Mr. Canning in the financial department. Mr. Huskisson is gone abroad—what follows?—why, that Mr. Tierney is the only man who can take the place to which Mr. Canning's great talents, powerful oratory, and general attainments, are not so well suited as those of Mr. Tierney, who has been performing amateur Chancellor of the Exchequer all his life, and only wanted a little local information and the knowledge of a few details to become quite perfect; in obtaining which, he strikes the double blow of driving away the present efficient *crammer* of the present Minister, and of making *himself* quite competent to relieve that Minister, when deserted, of the toils and troubles of an office for which neither his genius nor his acquirements have fitted him.

Time will shew all—the jealousies of the party daily increase, and old recollections revive with new events—we have seldom been wrong either in our prophecies or our information, and although the Times say they have the best possible intelligence, and may consider the charge of an appointment to a public board a *shameless* calumny, we much doubt whether it will not, before six months are over, have to be infinitely more libellous itself, in announcing the appointments to higher and better offices, of three or four more Whigs, who are alone wanting now to expel the whole Tory party from the Administration.

It may, perhaps, be difficult, since the Times thinks a commissionership so dreadful a disgrace, to get anybody to take the vacant offices—but the Whigs are not very particular, and a Whig Ministry entire we shall have before Christmas.

LIES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following paragraph appears in the Morning Paper which on Wednesday announced the "Universal Carnival of the Spirits of Innovation and Demons of Danger."

"We have good reason to believe, and assert, that the rumours of the Duke of Buckinghams having sent in his adhesion to Mr. Canning's government are totally unfounded. The Noble Duke had, as we understand, the honour of an audience of his Majesty before he left England. What passed at the audience, we have not the means of knowing; but we do know, that the language of the Noble Duke to his friends, since that event has not in the least varied from that which his Grace held before it, viz. of entire dislike and distrust of Mr. Canning's Government. We believe that the Duke feels that he owes to his Majesty a deep debt of gratitude, and perhaps he also feels that during his absence abroad he could not manifest it more strongly than by placing his proxy in hands agreeable to his Majesty, subject to restrictions upon political points on which he stands pledged by his former public conduct. Such, at least, is the rumour amongst those of his Grace's friends with whom he communicated after his audience; and, if it be true all that results from it is, that the Duke has done every thing in his power to strengthen the King's hands under any circumstances which may arise during his absence from England, but not thereby to support or communicate with Mr. Canning's Government."

We are authorised to contradict the whole of the above statement. The Noble Duke, before he quitted England, left his proxy in the hands of his Majesty's Government. Heaven help these gentlemen: they are in a very bad way. They cannot even get up a good story, to last for four and twenty hours.—*Courier.*

Among the more insidious attacks which are made upon the present Administration, may be reckoned the persevering efforts to enlist the passions of those who are profoundly and conscientriously attached to the Established Church.—Every species of misrepresentation, (for truth would not serve their purpose) is employed to rouse jealousies and suspicions with respect to the distribution of ecclesiastical patronage. We will not now go seriously into this question, though we thoroughly, understand and discern the sinister and base objects of those individuals who agitate it. But let us, even at present, ask one question. Mr. Canning has enjoyed, by virtue of the office which he holds, the distribution of that patronage, for three short months; and, within that period, let us see how it has been exercised. The valuable living of Streatham, in the diocese of Ely, has been given to Mr. Baber, of the British Museum, than whom it would be difficult to find an individual in the country more entitled to preferment, on the score of those great talents which he has employed in the paths of sacred literature. Dr. Russel, head master of the Charter House, has also received a stall at Canterbury. Both these individuals were personally unknown to Mr. Canning. It was their reputation only, supported by the testimonies in their favour from the highest dignitaries in the Church, which obtained for them these promotions. These have been the instances of Mr. Canning's patronage; and the question we choose to found upon them is this—can the warmest friend of the late Lord Chancellor, during the four and twenty years that he had the distribution of the Church patronage appertaining to his office, (a patronage, by the by, speaking of the Church livings only, which is in the proportion of nine to one of that enjoyed by the Prime Minister) name any two individuals appointed by that Noble Lord, whose talents better entitled them to advancement? If the comparisons are to be insidiously forced upon us, we are not inclined to shrink from them.—*Courier.* July 20th.

It might be well if the fabricators of fictions observed some moderation in their inventions. We do not defend Mr. CANNING against the charge of a lofty ambition; indeed what great mind was ever without this passion? But yet his enemies would impute to him an absurdity in his aspirations, of which any man of common sense would be incapable. They say he now wants to make himself Furt Lord of the Treasury and Secretary of Foreign Affairs—at once butler at home, and huntsman abroad. Old ELWES the miser had a fellow that could do thus much; but the King of ENGLAND is not so straitened in circumstances, nor his people so deficient in talent, but that appropriate persons, of a liberal and enlightened policy, may be found for both those places, without clubbing them.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

As it is still attempted to draw some consequence from the Duke of Wellington's visit to the King, we must deal more positively with the mixture of falsehood and absurdity, which, from obvious reasons, it is wished to palm upon the unwary. It is totally untrue that the Duke was sent for, or expected, by the King. It is untrue that he was more than, or even so much as, a quarter of an hour in the Royal presence, whence it is clear that no political matter of any importance could even be broached, much less brought to a happy conclusion. This, we suppose, will satisfy doubters on the subject. Besides, if any consequences were derived or derivable from the call, would not they have begun to shew themselves ere now? What desertion has taken place among the adherents of a Ministry, so peculiarly of the King's own forming, and calling into existence? On the contrary, we have to notice the accession of two eminent persons—the Duke of Buckingham and the Lord Hopetown. How stupid in the authors of the falsehoods which we are exposing, not to see the refutation of their error in the open and visible signs which spring from the real state of affairs with respect to the Ministry! How vain to attempt at farther imposition.—*Times, 27th July.*

(*From Cobbett's Weekly Register*)—It is curious enough (though the observation is by no means new), that, while the army is called "his Majesty's army," the debt is never called his Majesty's debt! I should like to have, from some learned men at Whitehall, the reason for this distinction. The debt is founded on law, (or, perhaps, I ought to say, Acts of Parliament)—so is the army. The debt is supported solely by taxes squeezed out of the people—so is the army. The Bank manages the affairs of the debt—and the army is constantly employed in guarding the Bank. Why not, then, call the Debt, his Majesty's Debt? The Palaces, the Parks, though supported by the people, are called his Majesty's; the highways and forests, nay the very jails are "his Majesty's;" and there is nothing belonging to the poor public but the Debt—it is the "public debt;" but it is the King's taxes and the King's army and jails! When it is a matter of income or of power then the whole thing is the King's; but when it is a matter of paying or bearing or suffering, the whole thing is the concern of "the public." This will get a complete repulse, one of these days; but I was going to remark, that it is curious, that the parsons have contrived, that the Church shall be called neither his Majesty's Church nor the public Church! Yet the King is by law (or Act of Parliament, rather), head, or commander-in-chief, of the Church; so that, there does seem a very good reason for calling it his Majesty's Church.

ON SEEING THE NAME OF ADAM SMITH IN THE LIST OF BANKRUPTS, SOON AFTER THE RECENT DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

(*By P. P., candidate for the next vacant Poet Laureate-ship.*)

How blest, how envied now, the British nation,
Ruled by hereditary legislation!
Truth is no longer truth, when Peers decree
That two and one make something else than three;
Political economy no more
Dares teach the world that two and two make four;
Nor take, henceforth, the liberty of mentioning
That debts are not redeemed by lavish pensioning.
Great Redesdale and Vane* Londonderry saw
That all the "science" was not worth a straw;
And lo! in three short weeks, surpriz'd we learn,
That bankruptcy engulphs the whole concern!
Reviewers, editors, and pamphleteers,
Are set at once together by the ears—
Each "theorist" is thrown upon his back.
From titled Goderich down to ***—
A general "panic" seizes all the sages.
Who babbled about profit, rent, and wages.
Malthus no more expends his mental treasure,
To "measure value," for there's none to measure—
Torrents and tears in torrents flow; and Mill,
So noisy once, is now completely still.—
The clubs adjourn in haste—so hot the weather—
Ricardo Lectures bring no crowds together.
No credit more can poor M'Culloch get,
And Adam Smith himself appears in the Gazette!

MORAL.

Plebeans base! your duty study here,
And meddle not with things beyond your sphere.
Leave Peers to rule-they're born and suckled wise—
In deep submission all your wisdom lies.
Pay taxes—tithes—let corn and rents be high—
For that's the way to make things "fructify."†
Support the King's prerogative—but still,
Let Mother Church explain the Monarch's will—
And to protect us from some Royal whim—
Make Londonderry "vice-roy" him.
So shall Peers prosper, as becomes their station,
And none be bankrupts more—except the Nation.

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* N. B.—"Vane" is the true spelling and not "Vain" as people now generally, but very impertinently write the word. "This is too bad." It tends to bring the Peer into contempt—a crime of which, as Lord Grey properly intimates, banishment is the just as well as the legal punishment. By the way this offence being now universal, a more opportune moment than the present could not be selected for the enforcement of the law—in which case this distinguished statesman, soldier, and diplomatist (but not pensioner) would have the Three Kingdoms to himself!

† A favourite and elegant expression of the late Marquis of Londonderry's.—In a Debate on the Corn Laws, that Noble Marquis proved to demonstration, in his own inimitable manner, that cheap corn and low rents would not "fructify" to the manufacturer's advantage.

RETRENCHMENT.

(the Globe 3rd August.)

The expressions commonly used without any mischievous intention, on the subject of retrenchment—that it now comes too late, or that it must be insignificant—have, we think, a mischievous effect. As to retrenchment coming too late, we hope that the end of our existence as a nation is not yet very near; that as we have many ages to look back on, so we may look forward to many years of greatness. We do not as yet perceive any symptoms of the decay of the nation—in the vigour of its trunk or the extension of its branches, in the great increase of population at home, and the continual progress of internal improvements, or in the more rapid growth of our colonies. The duty of economy is incumbent upon the Government; not because it is absolutely necessary to preserve the nation from immediate destruction, but because it is a crime on the part of the Administration to make use of the power which is given for the public good, to extort from the people more than their own preservation and good government require; and because both people and Administration are concerned that the national advancement shall not be retarded by extravagance, while other nations are advancing as rapidly as ourselves. As to the insignificance of any practical retrenchment, it is well to reflect, that a saving of *ten* per cent, on the expenditure of the Government, during the years that we have been now at peace, would have amounted to nearer 30 than 20 millions—to more than the whole amount of the floating debt. It is not impossible that an additional saving to that extent would have enabled the Government, without breach of faith, to have made some further reduction in the charge of the national debt. The giving away of money especially the money of other people—is so pleasant and easy; and economy, especially after an inveterate habit of profusion, so disagreeable, but so meritorious; that we should lament to see Ministers discouraged in their present attempts. Economy will come greatly in aid of the nation, under all circumstances; but there are some contingencies to which we look forward with some degree of hope, which, combined with economy, would put the finances of the empire in the most flourishing and prosperous condition. If Ireland were tranquil and well-ordered, and contributed to the productiveness of the kingdom in proportion to its population and natural means, all financial difficulties and apprehensions would disappear. To bring about this change must be the work of time; but under a wise administration some progress may be made in it, and the improvement of Ireland may add to the effect of economy. If we are to continue at peace, economy cannot be unimportant in its effects—if we are to have war, it is more absolutely necessary that economical arrangements should guard against the waste which is so apt to accompany a war expenditure.

London 3d August.

It is now confidently stated, that the reduction in the army, which is about to take place, will be to the amount of 400,000*l.* annually. Two companies will be reduced in every infantry regiment of the line, with the exception of the Guards; and two whole cavalry regiments are also mentioned as likely to be disbanded.—*Times*

The arrangements respecting the reduction of the Army are not yet, we are enabled to state, definitively settled. The contemplated reduction may yet undergo certain modifications. When the details are arranged we shall submit them to the public.—*Courier.*

London July 20th.

Stockholders dread any change in the system of finance, or in the management of the political debt, and they are aware that the present system, such as it is, owes its form chiefly to the laborious exertions of Mr. Herries, who has fulfilled all the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the exception of the delivery of the budget. It is difficult too to fix on any public man who could at this moment adequately supply his place.

August 4th.

Mr. Herries will leave England the beginning of the ensuing week for the Continent, for the recovery of his health, which, we trust, will be speedily re-established, so as to enable him to resume his important official duties.

A correspondent, who had lately visited the principal manufacturing districts of England, remarks that nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of that public spirited people at the elevation of Mr. CANNING, and the ascendancy of a mild and liberal system of government—Since that auspicious event, business of every description has progressively improved, the numerous public works are in full operation, and the hand-loom weavers that people the towns and villages of Yorkshire and Lancashire, have all been fully employed for several months, and have obtained an advance of a third on their wages.

Considerable business has been transacted in cotton this week, on speculation, and prices have been advanced on Bengal cotton ½ per pound; for some good piles of Bengal cotton, in the last sale, ½ advance. Notwithstanding this slight advance the prices now, compared with the prices of the last September sale, are fully ½d per lb. lower. Good Bengal in September, brought 5½d per lb., and are now worth 4½d; fair Bengal, which then brought 5½d a lb., are now to be bought at 4½d.; the stocks in the ports are now rather less than this time last year; but the weekly consumption now is 2,000 bales more than last year. The East India sale, on the 6th July, was the lowest that ever took place in London. In Saltpetre there has also been a considerable demand, and the prices have risen from 22s. to 23s. 6d. per cwt.—it has risen in consequence of the high prices at Liverpool, where 26s. to 26s. 6d. is readily paid for good quality. Black Pepper has been taken quietly in considerable parcels; a fortnight since heavy sifted Pepper was sold so low as 3½. per lb; now 4d. is asked. The stock of Black Pepper now in London is between 60,000 to 65,000 bags. Nutmegs have risen to 4s. a lb. for first qual. July 23d.

Married, on Thursday, the 5th July by special licence, at the seat of the Duke of Clarence, in Bushy Park, the Hon. Mr. Kennedy, second son of the Earl and Countess of Cassilis, to Miss Augusta Fitz-Clarence. The Duke of Sussex, and the heads and relatives of the two families, were present at the performance of the ceremony. After the ceremony, the happy pair came to town, to the residence of Earl Cassilis, in Privy-gardens. The new-married couple left town on Friday, for the seat of the Earl of Cassilis, Culzean Castle, Ayr-shire.

EDINBURGH, AUGUST 3.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. Duncan of Ratho, principal clerk to the General Assembly died in the beginning of this week. We are also sorry to add, that another father of the church, Sir Henry Moncreiff, is considered in an exceedingly precarious state of health. A report was prevalent yesterday that he was no more; but we are able to state confidently, that late in the afternoon he was still in life.—Observer.

ECCENTRIC HABITS OF MR. WATERHOUSE.

Mr. Waterhouse, the deceased, was a gentleman of eccentric and no very dignified habits, though he at one time offered himself as a candidate for the Mastership of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, of which College he was the only remaining Bachelor of Divinity. He was for many years a Fellow of Catherine Hall, and discharged, with credit to himself, various offices connected with the University, such as a proctor, taxer, &c. His latter years presented a woeful contrast to the scenes amongst which his youth and manhood were spent, and furnish ample matter for reflection to those who love to study the various *phases* and aberrations of human nature. For the last 20 or 30 years of his life, the rev. gentleman might be considered as no bad representative of a certain class of the English clergy of the last century, who sat as models for the pen of Fielding and other satirists, but who are happily now fast disappearing. In dress and manners he was as simple as Abraham Adam himself, though it must be confessed, in some parts of his character, he bore a closer resemblance to Parson Trulliber. The land attached to his rectory at Stukeley, which was worth about 400*l.* per annum, he retained in his own occupation, and busied himself incessantly, though often very unprofitably, in the management of his rural affairs. As he would seldom pay his labourers the wages usually given in the parish, his ground remained uncultivated if work was to be obtained elsewhere, and last year he had not completed his hay-harvest till considerably after Michaelmas. The large and elegant rectory-house he converted into a sort of granary for his long-hoarded grain; and at one time loads of corn, sacks of wool, and bushels of fruit, the produce of his farm and orchards, might be seen in rooms decorated with Turkey carpets, and the other insigna of refined society. Consistent with this plan of utility in utter contempt of taste and ornament, Mr. Waterhouse had nearly all the windows of his house blocked up, to save the payment of the window-tax. Out of 20 in front, only two were suffered to remain. He lived constantly in the kitchen, without any regular female domestic, and performed the office of cook for himself and workmen. Every Saturday the rev. gentleman walked to Huntingdon market, a distance of between three and four miles, frequently driving his pigs before him; and after transacting his farming business, he used to carry home, in a basket, his tea and sugar, and other necessaries for the week. If Mr. Waterhouse's habits were such as are not often found amongst the clergy, his dress was equally uncanonical. A coarse blue great coat, with metal buttons, corduroy,

(*Continued in the Second Supplement.*)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH 1827.

(*Continued from the Supplement.*)

breeches, and light grey stockings, formed his usual costume.

The following passage in the life of this singular clergyman is worthy the pencil of Cruikshank. He had a strong, insuperable aversion to beggars of all descriptions, and as, in most small villages the domicile of the rector is only inferior in importance to the mansion of the 'squire, numbers of these itinerants contrived to way-lay the path of the rector of Stukely; of course, they were always repulsed with scorn and indignation; and not unfrequently veteran tars and soldiers might be seen at his gate shouldering their crutches, not to show how fields were won, but to attempt the achievement of fresh victories. One Sunday while performing Divine Service, the rector perceived from a window in the church, a sturdy mendicant prowling about his grounds, whom he instantly determined to remove in the most prompt and efficacious manner. Waiting for an opportune moment, the rev. gent. descended from the desk after prayers, as the clerk was giving out the psalm, and, throwing off his surplice at the church door, he attacked the graceless intruder, and fairly thrashed him off the premises. Having performed this feat, Mr. Waterhouse quietly reentered the church, at the conclusion of the psalm, and proceeded to read the lessons of the day. In one point the Rector of Stukeley was a careful shepherd of his flock; he would not suffer any of his parishioners to appear in church dressed in a smock frock, the usual garb of our agricultural labourers; and if a hapless rustic chanced to drop in, arrayed in the prohibited toga, he was instantly ordered by the pastor to quit the church.

Amongst the most amiable of the peculiarities which marked the wayward, ill-regulated mind of Mr. Waterhouse, may be reckoned a peculiar fondness for the company and amusement of children, and which contrasted strongly with his usually strange and unaccountable temper. He delighted also in teasing and frightening his poor uncouth farm boys; and it is perhaps to the indulgence of this propensity that the death of the rev. gentleman may be indirectly attributed. After the perpetration of the sanguinary deed, he was first discovered by two of these boys, lying in a mash-tub, groaning deeply, with his head hanging over the side of the vessel. The boy immediately quited the house, and acquainted a neighbour with the circumstance, when they were answered that their master only did it on purpose to frighten them. Screams were also heard issuing from the house, but from the singular character of the deceased, or from culpable negligence, they were in like manner disregarded. Assistance at this moment might have saved the life of the unhappy man, and prevented the full accomplishment of a crime which can only be paralleled in atrocity by the kindred horrors of the murder of Weare.

GLASGOW COURIER.—August, 7 1827

Huntingdon, July 31.

THE LATE HORRID MURDER AT STUKELEY.

The Grand Jury having yesterday returned a true bill against Joshua Slade, for the murder of the Rev. Joshua Waterhouse, at Stukeley, in this neighbourhood, the Court was this morning filled to overflowing at an early hour. An additional interest was conferred upon this horrible transaction by the circumstance of its being the only murder which has been perpetrated in this county for the last forty years.

At nine o'clock the Lord Chief Baron entered the Court, and the Jury having been immediately sworn.

Joshua Slade, aged 18, was put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of the Rev. Joshua Waterhouse, on the 3d of July, at Little Stukeley, in this county. The prisoner, whose appearance was very juvenile, advanced to the bar with a steady firm step, and neither in his gestures or countenance exhibited the slightest mark of discomposure or apprehension. On being asked, in the usual way, whether he was guilty or not, he replied, calmly and deliberately, "Not Guilty."

Mr. Sergeant Storks then proceeded to address the Jury.

As most of the circumstances of this melancholy case have been laid before our readers, we will confine ourselves to the evidence of one or two of the principal witnesses.

John Wilson—Is a surgeon, went to the house of Mr, Waterhouse at four o'clock on the day of the murder; he was then dead. Examined the body, and found a large wound, three or four inches long, in the throat: the wound had separated the tongue from the windpipe, The wound had the appearance of having been inflicted partly by incision and partly by a stab. There was an immense wound upon the right cheek, completely dividing the jaw-bone, the upper part of the bone being likewise fractured. The right wrist was completely cut through; the elbow of the right arm was completely cut through. The wounds must have been inflicted by an instrument very sharp and very heavy. There was a very great contused wound upon the breast, which appeared to have been inflicted with the back of a very heavy bill. Believes the death was occasioned by the wound in the throat. The wounds could not possibly have been inflicted by a man's own hands. Saw the prisoner on the day next but one after the murder, at the office of Mr. Sweeling. Was struck with the appearance of his trowsers; they were of a dark dirty brown; noticed particularly a greasy appearance down the front part of his trowsers, it struck witness after, that this appearance was caused by blood and dirt being rubbed together. Examined his dress and person more particularly after. Took him to Mr. Waterhouse's house, and made prisoner take off his trowsers, and discovered upon the inside a stain of blood which had gone through from the outside. It was upon the left thigh, and there was no wound upon that part of his body which could have produced the blood. Prisoner accounted for it, by saying that he had cut his little finger, and forcibly pressed it up on his thigh to stop the blood, Afterwards discovered that this was a fact. Examined his shoes particularly a few days ago. Examined his jacket and found a stain of blood upon the inner side of the outer part. The jacket was lined, and the stain appeared upon taking off the lining. There was also a stain upon the inner part of the shoulder of the jacket The thigh of the trowsers appeared to have been washed, or some liquid applied for the purpose of taking out the stain. Saw a woodman's bill and a knife which were produced in the justice room. Observed that there was hair and animal matter, and apparently blood. The hair was human hair, dirt appeared to have been put upon the bill after the blood. The deceased was tall, his hair was grey, and corresponded exactly with the hair upon the bill. Examined the tub in which the deceased was found, and observed cuts which seemed to have been made with a bill. Thinks he might venture to swear that the handle of the bill had been stained with blood.

The witness here inquired if he might be allowed to state what happened between him and Slade on the Friday after the murder; permission having been given, witness continued, "Slade, this is evidently blood." Slade lost himself for a few minutes and then said, "Yes, Sir, I know how it came—it came from the cut on my finger."

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor:—Cannot swear that any of the stains, except those on the left side of the trowsers, were actually blood; the hair upon the bill may have been the hair of a sheep's face. It would be very possible for a person who had inflicted the wounds, to escape with such small, and so few stains, as appeared upon the clothes of the prisoner. Can't swear that the animal matter upon the bill was from the human body.

William Heddings—Has been much acquainted with the prisoner for a twelvemonth. Has been with prisoner several times. Witness is 36 years old, and married. Lives at Stukeley. Recollects the day of the murder. Saw the prisoner on the Sunday preceeding the murder; had not seen him the whole week previous. First met Slade at harvest work at Mr. Waterhouse's. Saw prisoner on Wednesday night after the murder, on the high-road; was coming from the inquest when he saw Slade; Slade was standing with a good many more people; witness jogged him on the elbow, and called him to one side; the people were within four or five yards of them, and could not hear. Witness asked Slade what he thought of this concern of Mr. Waterhouse being murdered. He said, "I don't know" I said, "D—n it, how come you to lay hands upon him?" He answered, "I was forced, for I was in the low kitchen a plundering. Mr. Waterhouse catched me, and resisted my coming out; when I went to come out, he catched hold of me. Having nothing to defend myself. I drew my knife, and then began to stab him, and cut him where I could; he then called out murder, and I got him down upon the floor; I then got myself a weapon, and knocked him down, and hit him several hard blows on the face, and wherever I could, to prevent him getting up again. I then heard the dog bark very vehemently at the door; I then went to see if there was any person coming. I then, seeing nobody coming, came back to Mr. Waterhouse again. I then struck him a hard blow on the head, and knocked him into the tub." This was what Slade told witness. After this, witness and Slade went into the Swan, and had a pint of ale with John Hawkes, of Huntingdon.

Cross-examined by the Lord Chief Baron—Slade said all that witness had mentioned in two minutes.

By Mr. Taylor—Witness does not know on what charge he has been committed; believes it is for stealing a pig; was once before in gaol for burglary; was convicted, and sentence of death recorded upon him; he broke prison after; can't tell the persons who were in company with Slade when witness met him; they were not fellow labourers of witness's

Mr. Taylor.—What do you expect to get by convicting this man?

Witness.—I don't know.

Mr. Taylor.—Don't you expect that the crown will show you mercy in the offence of which you are charged, if Slade shall be convicted?

Witness.—I hope so.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The Lord Chief Baron then charged the jury. His Lordship said the case entirely, or mainly rested upon the testimony of William Heddings. Without his evidence, the case would have consisted entirely of circumstances, and those circumstances so light and hanging so loosely together, that without the evidence of that person, they never would be considered by an English Jury as a sufficient ground on which to deprive a fellow creature of his life. His Lordship then proceeded to recapitulate the evidence, which he read with the utmost patience, commenting as he went along on every passage.

The Jury requested permission to withdraw; and after having consulted together for ten minutes, returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

The Lord Chief Baron having pronounced the awful sentence of the law, and left the convict for execution on Thursday, he was removed from the dock, and in the passage met Heddings, with whom he shook hands, expressing a desire to die in peace with all the world.

The verdict was in opposition to the learned judge, and seemed to excite great astonishment in court.

The prisoner is a plain, but not what is usually called an ill-looking man. His eye-brows, which are arched and quite black, meet at the nose: his cheek-bones are very high, his nose puggish, as it had been described by one of the witnesses; his mouth small, and his lips thick and prominent. He became somewhat paler upon hearing the sentence of guilty pronounced, but was not otherwise discomposed.

Immediately after sentence of death was passed on Slade, he was conducted back to his cell, where he was attended by the chaplain, and preparations were made for carrying the dreadful sentence of the law into effect. However, early on Thursday morning a respite for one day was received at Huntingdon from the Lord Chief Baron, and the execution of the culprit was accordingly stayed.

In the afternoon, Joshua Slade expressed a wish to see the Chaplain of Huntingdon gaol, to whom the culprit voluntarily confessed that he was guilty of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse.

Joshua Slade, who was tried at Huntingdon on Tuesday last for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse, and found guilty, contrary to the charge which the Judge delivered to the Jury, has made, a confession of his guilt to the Rev. Mr. Brown, chaplin of Huntingdon Jail. He says that he went to the Rev. Gentleman's house at 5 o'clock on the morning of the murder, taking, with him a sword which he had stolen five weeks before. He went up into the wool loft and slept till 10 o'clock in the forenoon. He meant to have remained till night; but Mr. W. heard him snoring, came up stairs and discovered him. He said to Mr. Waterhouse that he would murder him if he did not allow him to go off. Mr. W. replied, "no, I will suffer any thing first," and attempted to run past Slade into the kitchen to call for help. Slade then struck a violent blow with the sword, which inflicted a dreadful would on his face, and knocked him over into a tub. He repeated the blow several times, till Mr. W. said "I am gone," and died immediately. He then run out of the house and hid himself in a field till night, when he went home, and next day went to his work as usual. Nobody knew any thing of the murder but himself. He states, that the pretended confession which Heddings swore to on the trial is false, and that he never made any confession to Heddings or to any one else. A very short time after Slade had made this confession, the under-Sheriff arrived from Cambridge, bearing a respite from the judges, by which his execution is delayed till the first of September.

Miscellanea.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY SWIMMING.—Dr. Bedale, of Manchester, laid a wager with Mr. Matthew Vipond, of Manchester, that he would swim with him from Liverpool to Runcorn being 18 miles. All preliminaries having been settled, the morning of Tuesday was fixed upon. About a quarter after eight o'clock in the morning they started from the Queen's Dock. The Doctor for some time allowed his rival to keep a-head. During their progress, at different times, small quantities of brandy and wine were presented, in bottles fastened to the end of sticks, from the boats. The swimmers were thus enabled to receive their refreshments by treading water. When within a short distance of Runcorn, the doctor shot a-head of Vipond, who, however, made every possible exertion to regain his former station, but his struggles to effect this only overpowered him, and, when within half-a-mile of the landing-place, was obliged to yield, and was taken into a boat. The doctor was taken up opposite Runcorn Church, at ten minutes to twelve, having concluded this extraordinary undertaking in *three hours and thirty five minutes.* He appeared to be little worse for his great exertions, described himself as very warm and comfortable, and expressed his readiness to swim again to the same place at any time. Considerable bets have been pending on the performance of this feat.

LAMENTABLE ABORTION!

MONUMENT TO HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE III.—A public meeting of the subscribers for the erection of an equestrian statue of His late Majesty, was convened by public advertisement for yesterday morning, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden. The time fixed for the meeting was ten o'clock, but at that hour not a single subscriber, except the committee, and several reporters, were present. After waiting some time, and there appearing no probability of any one coming, the room was cleared. It will be recollected that it was the intention to have raised an extremely grand equestrian statue, but the whole amount subscribed for this purpose was about £4,500, of which only £2,500 came into the hands of the treasurer. The statute proposed would cost from £20,000 to £25,000. ! ! !

During the last Session of Parliament, 216 private bills were read, and proceeded in to different stages; and 185 of them received the Royal Assent.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in Dublin:—"Mr. Owen arrived here on Wednesday last, the 25th July, in excellent health and spirits, after an absence of nearly two years. The sinister reports which the zealots of the American Press have from time to time propagated, respecting New Harmony, turn out, as I expected, to be nothing but gross misrepresentations. In America, especially in the older states, fanaticism has obtained a stronger hold of the minds of the people than is generally supposed. Fortunately, the political institutions of the country admit of a sure corrective being applied to the evil, and a spirit of free inquiry and discussion is now abroad, which is daily adding to the number of our friends, and to which Mr. Owen's proceedings have not failed to give a very extraordinary impulse. Upon the lands of New Harmony, five Societies, founded strictly on the community system, are now in action; five more are in the course of being formed, and will be constituted before the end of the present year. The Co-operative plan is making great progress throughout the Western States, which, at no very remote period, are likely to become the theatre of immense changes for the benefit of mankind." Mr. Owen proposes returning to America early in October next.

We understand the late Mrs. Coutts has settled 20,000*l. a-year* on the Duke of St. Alban's, and that any further expectations, in the event of her death, are rendered contingent. This grant is *for his Grace's life only.* We have not heard what provision is settled on the issue of the marriage.—(*Brighton Gazette.*)

The Chief Justice of the Sessions Court, at Portland, (Maine,) was recently tried for an assault on a woman. The presiding Judge recommended the Indictment to be quashed when the trial was partly over, on the ground that the disgrace of any trial was sufficient punishment for the offence. The reason for quashing the Indictment is as curious, as the offence, in a Chief Justice, was extraordinary.—

The Mechanics' Magazine announces that the seed of grapes have been discovered to be an excellent substitute for coffee. When pressed, they first produce a quantity of oil; and afterwards, when boiled, furnish a liquid very similar to that produced from coffee. The practice has become very general throughout Germany.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED for the PROPRIETORS, at the GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, by THOMAS RIGBY.

APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

of a British subject can be endangered by the law, the accuser and the accused must appear in public Court; the evidence must be given in presence of the latter, who must have legal assistance, and be allowed the fullest opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses brought against him and of exposing their turpitude; and by a still more invaluable precaution the conclusions to be drawn from the proceedings are not entrusted to the Judge but to a Jury. "Even in an examination on interrogatories the law requires that there should be an accuser on oath; that the party accused be previously made acquainted with the charge brought against him, and that he be allowed time to answer; and that he shall have an opportunity of not only objecting to the substance of the charge, but also to the quality of the accuser." Will, then, Giovanni affirm that this is not the law of England, or will he unblushingly assert in presence of this community that such a public investigation into Mr. Erskine's conduct ever took place.

To this examination, however, I never objected because, according to law, it most completely absolved Mr. Erskine of all culpability, except negligence; nor did I ever question the power of the Recorder's Court to dismiss its officers whenever it deemed it expedient. I argued merely, on the professed principles of Mr. Buckingham, that, before this power was exercised, a Jury ought to determine that there were sufficient grounds for the Officer's dismissal But as, in this case, the *corpus delicti* was NEGLIGENCE, and this was admitted by Mr. Erskine, any inquiry was unnecessary; and, had the Speech announcing the decision of the Court touched upon no other topic, both Mr. Erskine and his friends would most probably have [redacted] silence—When, [redacted] from the seat of [redacted] corruption, and [redacted] tive duty to [redacted] vincing that such serious imputations, rested on no grounds whatever. Such was the sole object of the printed Case, which it was unnecessary to publish or to circulate among any other persons than Mr. Erskine's friends; because the Recorder's Court had intimated the possibility of the subject coming before a Jury, and it, consequently, remained for Mr. Erskine's accuser to give the best kind of publicity to his side of the question. But as no farther investigation into such serious charges has taken place, and as the inapplicability of the document produced by him as evidence against Mr. Erskine has been, I believe, completely evinced; Giovanni may rest assured that it is quite useless for him to continue repeating over and over again, that, "all honest and impartial men will readily believe that every position, every allegation, every injurious insinuation contained in the pamphlet or the letters of Vindex is false and unfounded." For every honest and impartial man" is impressed with such a sense of justice as prevents him from giving the slightest credit to imputations which rest on nothing but BARE ASSERTION; and induces him to require that the more serious the charge is, the more pure and incontrovertible must be the EVIDENCE which is adduced in its support.

Before concluding in order to evince that neither the printed case of Mr. Erskine nor the letters of Vindex are in any sense of the term LIBELLOUS, I must quote the following passage from Holt's Law of Libel—"It is undoubtedly within the natural compass of the liberty of the Press, to discuss, in a decent and temperate manner, the decisions and judgment of a Court of Justice; TO SUGGEST EVEN ERROR, and, provided it be done in the language, and with the views of fair criticism, TO CENSURE WHAT IS APPARENTLY WRONG; but with this limitation, that no base or dishonest motives be ascribed to any party. Any public reflection on the administration of justice is unquestionably libellous. A FAIR, PLAIN, AND HONEST ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT IS NOT A LIBEL." A bare statement of simple facts, consequently, is not a libel, and such alone is contained in either the case or the letters. It must, therefore, remain for him, who considers them to be libellous, to point out in them any extraneous reflection aspersion on the administration of justice or the ascription of improper motives to any person; for the writer most assuredly is not responsible for the conclusions which the reader may draw from these facts.

Who or what Giovanni is, I know not: But, if his style and composition be admitted as just criteria for forming an opinion respecting him, I am thoroughly persuaded that no intimate acquaintance could ever have existed between him and Mr. Erskine. For the mind of the latter was much too cultivated and refined to admit of his receiving into his intimacy any person so devoid of education and the manners of a gentleman, as Giovanni has publicly proved himself to be, or to tolerate for a moment in a companion, the low and vulgar language in which Giovanni is so remarkable a proficient.

I may observe, also, that Giovanni in his last letter seems to imply that some secresy attended the manner in which Mr. Erskine left Bombay. But never was there a more false and calumnious insinuation; because his departure took place not only with the full knowledge of the Recorder's Court, but even after he had given security in that Court to the amount of two lacs of Rupees—his own personal bond for Rupees 100,000 and two securities for Rupees 50,000 each. The only persons, consequently, to whom Mr. Erskine was in any manner indebted for facilitating his departure were the Medical Gentlemen who furnished him with the requisite sick certificate, and the two Gentlemen who were so kind as to stand his securities; and, therefore, these assertions of Giovanni—Mr. Erskine "prudently decamped out of the reach of the law."* "I rejoiced at this step, and assisted in smuggling him out of the country"—are tot ally unfounded.

I remain,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant.
VINDEX.

Bombay 8th Dec. 1827.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,

In your last Gazette, a writer who gives himself the name of Caustic, has tendered his sentiments and opinions in so very equivocal and loose a manner, that I cannot yet distinguish whether he is a friend or opponent; he alleges "that I come with honey "on my lips, but from my heart flows the "bitterness of gall—That my remarks upon "the address of the British community "are couched in partial language, and that "*I am hostile to the measures which gave* "*it origin*—That I have just discrimination "enough to use ridicule where such is avai-"lable, and to praise where censure would "have fallen in vain—That as the devil "can quote scripture for his purpose, I "have shewn myself an apt scholar, "at my trade—This writer then repeats with seeming satisfaction, the following choice expressions—"drinking blue ruin with brandy faced Nan," and sucking the monkey by himself at the old Bailey"—Now taking all this remarkable quotation into consideration, and the still more remarkable confusion of ideas, and stupidity of intellect which distinguishes throughout Captain Caustic's letter, I can scarcely discern what is to be gleaned or collected from such a production—but if his meaning is that I am really attacking Mr. Elphinstone through the medium of the address, and not the address itself, I can only say that his conclusion is as unlearned, and erroneous, as other most absurd conclusions at which he has arrived. He said truly he knows nothing of me.—I wish he had said as much of himself—It would have been more appropriate, and it would have spared me the trouble of noticing this gentleman; and of charging him with the possession of those principles which he thus hastily concluded belonged to me—Captain Caustic very naturally conceived he was writing a fine letter—he seems to have studied this composition for some time, and to have spouted it before his "Cheval Mirror" and in the attitude of a member of the lower House. I am glad his time can be so pleasantly passed in the Mofussil, in fancying himself a member of Parliament and addressing the speaker with the most solemn foppery and precision.

Mr. Canning and Mr. Peel have always been scrupulous in the observance of the forms of the House. "Mr. Speaker I rise to vindicate the character of Parliament &c." "Sir it is not within the province of the House to accede &c." and so on, always taking care that "Sir" is never dropped in the course of the longest harangue. Captain Caustic has followed up this polite and wholesome practice, "but *Sir* there is an irony in *this* criticism on *that* communication which renders evident that it is less the motive of the critic &c." "If he be so, Sir, we may say "with the Peruvian we want no light, and "least of all the light that he would give us; "and this, *Sir*, is the scribbler who presumes "to arraign the literary character of the "Presidency and to pronounce that the "address will be held up to the scorn and "contempt of all civilized people." Now does Caustic really imagine he "can deceive the people" with all this theatrical exhibition into a belief that he has come to this conclusion from the language of my letter alone, and not simply from his own belief that Giovanni is not the person he really is—That such belief really exists, is clear beyond doubt from the following passage. "Is this then the candid "and disinterested writer of those articles for "the Oriental Herald, who by his represen-"tations of men and manners in this pre-"sidency has defeated his *malicious inten-*"*tions* by the weapons he has used? Is "this the glorious reformer who would en-"lighten benighted India"?—There is so little connexion between this quotation and the rest of the letter, and between me and the Oriental Herald, that I must presume this elegant and luminous speech has undergone the pruning knife operation by some other of the members of the house—perhaps Mrs. Caustic had a finger in the pie. Having arrived at this stage, I will put one serious and homely question to the Honorable member for the Mofussil, and I hope he will answer it with the same candour and sincerity with which it is put—the question is this—Has Caustic come to the conclusion that I have assailed Mr. Elphinstone personally, and not the address simply, from my letter, and not from any secret grounds of belief? If he shall answer in the affirmative, his judgment is not worth a straw, or in the negative, then what is to be thought of his candour—I shall leave him in this dilemma and proceed to another part of his observations—He states he has been a silent and disinterested observer of the *squabbles* which have been *carried* on at the Presidency for some time past: I know of no squabble; there has been a discussion on the merits of the dismissal of a certain person, and if that discussion had been conducted by Vindex in the first instance as a Gentleman, he might have saved himself a good deal of pelting and ridiculous exposure—When he found himself going to the wall, he seeks protection at the East end of the town—he is there plastered with the mud which he himself uses, and yet has the assurance to say that this is not fair—this is likewise the opinion of Caustic—but what is the real case? A low vulgar fellow hits a passenger in the street with his still more vulgar fist—The Gentleman takes off his Coat and Waistcoat and calls out for a ring—he then engraves the sign of the Monkey and Blue ruin on the fellow's frontispiece—gives him a complete somerset—he is paid in his own coin; and yet the Honorable Member for the "Mofussil" alleges this is not the right thing—The late Lord Erskine when he received the lash of a carter's whip in Bridge Street, is said to have lamented his ignorance of the art of self defence—But will the Hon'ble member take Mr. Canning or Mr. Peel as models of elegance, if he will not take me.—I will give him both. On the last Catholic debate, Mr. Peel speaks thus, "three times has the master of the "Rolls thrown a *somerset* to get rid of that "question (a laugh)" Mr. Canning in the same debate speaks thus. "In this House "then he was *twitted* for the want of se-"curities, and in the other way they were re-"jected with contempt, and thus this well "established *seesaw* rendered it impossible "that any Bill should be devised which "should escape both Houses (Loud cheers) Mr. Canning again "the Hon'ble member "for Derry had produced affidavits to evi-"dence the state of Ireland—There was "one too absurd to be passed over; he "meant that in which it was sworn that "a priest had threatened to kick a man's "soul, and make it fly round hell, like a blue "bottle fly round a treacle barrel, which the depo-"nent verily believed he would have done, (Loud laughter)" these sayings I have discovered by mere accident; I have given them as proofs that the slang dictionary is in fashion at the west end of the town and in parliament. It is not yet known in the "Mofussil" but the Hon'ble Member for that Borough will no doubt print and circulate it gratuitously for the benefit of his constituents.—Does he know the what Blue ruin is? if he does, can he convey the same ideas in so complete and elegant a manner by any circumlocution—I defy him to do it—I shall now conclude—but I must first draw a few conclusions, as wild, as foolish, and as groundless as his own, as follows. No man ever complained of these expressions whom they did not hit. Caustic has complained, it has therefore hit him—will he deny he does not shampoe the monkey?—will he deny he does not know what Blue ruin is?—if he cannot deny this, how has he come to the knowledge?—has he studied the dictionary or tippled the double distilled?—the conclusion is obvious—it is inevitable—None but the guilty will voluntarily vindicate their character, when there is no accusation—if they do, it is evidence of guilt—Caustic says he is impartial—Is this the Hon'ble Member for Mofussil who is to teach us the benefits of impartiality? Is this the elegant writer who is to instruct us in the beauties of composition?—Is this the great logician who is to reason us into truths, and guide us to right conclusions?—Is this our great country cousin on his way to town, who tells us, that if we abuse the address, we abuse the man who receives it—That if we laugh at the man, we laugh at the master—That if we find fault with a man's breeches, we find fault with himself—That if the Breeches are coarse—the man is coarse. That if they are bad the man is bad.—Adieu, friend Caustic, and strive to improve yourself in the rudiments of logic and logical deduction.

GIOVANNI.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.

The announcement of the melancholy event of the death of The Right Hon'ble Mr. Canning, the Prime Minister of England, must deeply afflict everyperson of liberal principles or generous feelings, and every one who has a regard for the welfare of England—When the Courier Extra, the Government paper,* was circulated, I felt some astonishment, in common with many other gentlemen, that such an event could have been announced by the Editor of the Courier in such an apparent unfeeling and disrespectful manner. The contrast between the Gazette and Courier was what was naturally to be expected—The one is a paper of liberal feelings—the other has no claim to that distinction—The Gazette had a mourning margin, the Government Paper had none The Courier appeared to speak with a feeling of smothered exultation the Gazette with honest sorrow—The Courier said "Mr. Canning is dead!" The Gazette gives this feeling announciation—"A letter from Tehran conveys the afflicting intelligence of the demise of Mr. Canning—The Right Hon'ble Gentleman was attacked on the 2d or 3d of August while at his seat at Chiswick &c. At the present moment of unmitigated sorrow we feel ourselves altogether unfit to speculate on the consequences of this disastrous event." I could wish to enquire whether the Government of England, and its prime Minister are not identified with the Government of this country, and whether such signal marks of disrespect to the memory of Mr. Canning, are not equally disrespectful to the Government of India—Have we so soon forgotten the cheering speech of that lamented statesman delivered at the Albion Tavern to the high personage who now presides over our destinies?—To him, such conduct must be highly distressing.

MACDUFF.

Original Poetry.

ON A LATE AFFLICTING EVENT.

Thou didst not suffer long, by Death controul'd,
Sweet Voyager; yet was thy love so deep
That that fond Babe, some lamb of thine own fold,
Was cradled on thy beating breast to sleep,
Awaking but to walk the realms of bliss
And smile at parting from a world like this—
Though earthly hope, and earthly aid were fled,
Nor they were nigh to weep, who loved so well,
Though the dark ocean wave was thy death bed,
And the wild winds alone thy tolling bell;
Yet he whose foot fall laid the storm to rest,
Who stooped from Heaven to guide his wandering flock,
Would make thy Babe an angel of the Blest
And lead thy trembling soul to the Eternal Rock.

M.

Giovanni must well know that Mr. Erskine's absence could have been no impediment to an investigation taking place into the alleged abuses in the Court of Small Causes. Because the Head Clerk, *who actually was the sole person that received all monies paid into that Court*, remain at Bombay, and his trial would have at once shewn whether any culpability was imputable to Mr. Erskine.

Giovanni, also, is no doubt perfectly aware that the ascribing so much importance to this Head Clerk rests on a well known fact, admitted by the Recorder himself, as will appear from this passage in the Interrogatories on which Mr. Erskine was examined—"Q. by the Recorder. I WISH TO ASK WHETHER THE BUSINESS OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT HAS NOT BEEN LEFT ALMOST ENTIRELY TO BAPPOO TO CONDUCT? A. During the last three years from my absence from Bombay, the state of my health, and various circumstances, I was not able to pay that attention to the details of the office, which they certainly required—and during that time the chief management of the office was in Bappoo," If, likewise, this Head Clerk had been considered as nothing more than the servant of Mr. Erskine, why was he committed to close confinement in the Jail on the 12th June 1823?

* The Courier is not the Govt. paper.—ED.

THE STAGE.

The Society of India take little interest I am afraid, in that which concerns the stage, and yet there is no school from which so much instruction may be acquired, and so many lessons of morality imbibed. The stage in all countries, and in all ages, has been the medium through which the deformities of vice have been pourtrayed, and the reward which virtue invariably meets pleasingly exhibited. It is remarked, and with much apparent truth, that the Drama is now fast declining. Our national Theatres seem to have entirely discarded the legitimate Drama, and have introduced in its stead, plays taken from the French, and of course abounding in all the frivolity and loose morality *inherent* in the writers of that nation. The managers of our Theatres plead in excuse, that they only follow the taste of the public:—surely this cannot be the case, but if it be, why then I say the public ought to be taught to relish our national Dramas. The late Mr. Kemble never would disgrace himself so far, as to play the Hero of one of those horror abounding German tragedies in which humanity is degraded, and common sense insulted. But at the present time, men so far forget themselves, as to go through the absurd mockery of dying twice in the great characters of Hamlet and Richard the Third, merely to satisfy the lust that John Bull has for the marvellous, and to gratify their own vanity by the applause, that a second death occasions. It is the same in Comedy—There is no real Comedy now on the English Stage—Farce and Grimace has succeeded; and the old play goer looks in vain for Lord Townley, Sir Peter Teazle &c. &c.—In their place he finds Liston reigning paramount by the aid of short tailed Coats, and large Pantaloons. In Garrick's time the public were contented with a well acted Tragedy or Comedy, but now nothing will go down but cataracts of real water and horses of flesh and blood.

The same taste pervades our music—The simple and touching melody is now lost, in the effort to awaken our surprise and astonishment by the power and brilliancy of execution. What would be the surprize of that wonderful singer Incledon, if now alive, to find that instead of the tears he drew from his auditors, nothing but boisterous applause were conceded to him—Incledon was a vocalist, who always excited the sympathy of the audience, and callous indeed must have been the heart that was not deeply affected when he sung "Crazy Jane." His style was peculiar and unlike any thing of the present day—Indeed the style of music is entirely changed, and we have laid aside our own simple strains, for the horrors of the German School. That a change will take place I think there is little doubt, and no opportunity ought to be lost in pointing out to the public, the degradation under which our national Theatres labour.—The same remarks apply also to Indian Theatricals—I was grieved to see our Theatre nearly empty at the performance lately of the Merchant of Venice, which was ably acted in all its parts and is one of Shakespeare's finest Comedies—Different indeed was the appearance of the House on both the evenings the absurd and most indelicate Burlesque of Giovanni in London was performed—Then indeed did the Bombay Society shew their monstrously bad taste, and even rival a London audience, in the eagerness with which they flocked to witness a performance abounding in vulgar allusions, and indecent expressions.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London, at 6 months sight, 1 | 8⅞ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99¾ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0
Madras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 133⅛ Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105½ do, per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

Treasury Notes issued in Bombay under the Advertisement of 22nd May 1827, selling at a discount of ½ per cent. The interest accruing on such Notes being, however, at the same time, payable to the Seller

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 220 B'by Rs.
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Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½ Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

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THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER 1827.

Advices from Tehran of the 24th October; give rather an unfavourable picture of the existing state of affairs in Persia—The victory which the Persians gained some weeks previously, seems to have lulled them into security; and concluding that the Russians would not again come into the field this season, the Persian troops were disbanded, as if the campaign had then terminated.—In the meanwhile a Russian force of ten or twelve thousand men commanded by General Count Saken, assembled at Morad; and subsequently prepared to advance upon Tabreez, which is about 40 miles distant.—There was no Persian force to oppose them, or save the city—The Russian patroles have indeed approached within twenty miles of Tehran without receiving the slightest annoyance. A pass, which is impregnable when defended by a few men, leading from the banks of the Arras to Morad was not even occupied. Nothing, adds the writer, is more astonishing than the apathy which characterizes the Persian Government. No danger will rouse it to exertion—The poor inhabitants of Tabreez are in the greatest consternation and exposed to imminent risks: and yet no effort is made to send succours to the place, which I expect every hour will be in the hands of the exasperated Russians.

General Paskevitch is at Eutchkeeleeseah near Erivan, which strong hold is again besieged and will soon inevitably fall.

This gloomy state of appearances, has, it is believed, induced the British Envoy, to send proposals to General Paskevitch for a settlement of the differences between the belligerents. Their precise nature is not known, but they include the cession to the Russians of the country beyond the Arras. It is not likely however, that the General at a crisis so favourable for Russia, and when the army are panting to redeem the defeat of their comrades, that any terms less than absolute submission to all the Russian demands and impositions will induce him to suspend hostilities.

After attaining the loftiest eminence of his personal ambition—at the moment he had succeeded in giving strength and stability to an administration the most popular which England ever possessed—just as his liberal and philanthropic views were beginning to have scope, the Right Honourable George Canning, our enlightened Premier, was suddenly snatched from his disconsolate country and carried into the presence of his God. This deplorable event is, at the present juncture, an irreparable loss to England and most injurious to the best interests of civilized Europe: for if we look at the condition of Great Britain, or cast our eyes on long suffering and oppressed Ireland—if we reflect on the dubious situation of Portugal, or consider the critical importance of the measures in progress for the relief of Greece—we at once perceive the extent of our bereavement, and despair of finding another individual capable of bringing the late premier's able and comprehensive measures to that happy and successful conclusion so confidently anticipated as the result of his own masterly exertions. It is not however so much on account of the actual injury which the plans of the British Ministry have immediately sustained by Mr. Canning's death, as the mischief it may occasion in the prospective policy of the Cabinet, that we have reason to deplore his untimely demise.—During the four months he enjoyed power, his plans were unceasingly obstructed by a vile and vindictive faction, who saw their own disgrace reflected in all that he proposed to accomplish; he just lived long enough to evince how ardently he was disposed to favour the real interests and liberties of mankind. The Treaty for the emancipation of Greece would alone entitle him to the gratitude of an admiring world—it was his last grand effort in the cause of suffering humanity.

Our Extra of Monday contained all the information regarding Mr. Canning's demise we have been able to collect; and indeed we have reason to believe that it is all which has as yet been brought hither—Not, however, we regret to add, that the news is therefore to be discredited; for it comes through a channel of most unquestionable authority.—The subjoined particulars of the state of the lamented defunct's health on the 4th August, nine days before he expired, will in the absence of other details, prove, no doubt, acceptable to our readers.

LONDON, AUGUST 4,

The Morning Papers state, in their Court Circular that Mr. Canning has by the advice of the Faculty, undergone a surgical operation. This we are enabled to say, is not the fact, the Right Hon. Gentleman's disorder, which is an attack of lumbago, not requiring any such operation. It has not even been in question. Mr. Canning was confined to his bed the whole of yesterday, but is somewhat better to day.—*Courier.*

We regret to state that Mr. Canning continues much indisposed at Chiswick—Sir W. Knighton visited him yesterday, and remained until seven o'clock this morning, when he quitted for town, Mr. C. being at that time much easier. We believe, however, that Sir William Knighton, accompanied by other medical gentlemen, has again visited Mr. Canning in the course of the forenoon. On Thursday Mr. Canning had *some symptoms of inflammation* to remove which he was bled, and a celebrated cupper from Hanover-square was also in attendance, but the operation of cupping was found to be unnecessary. The Court Circular states, that Mr. Canning has undergone a surgical operation. Unless the mere operation of bleeding is meant, we have authority to say that the statement is altogether unfounded.

Chiswick, Five o'Clock.—We are happy to state, that the favourable change which took place in Mr. Canning this morning has continued throughout the day, and that the alarm which was felt by his friends, has in a great measure subsided.—Sir W. Knighton has returned to town, but there are two medical men still in attendance.—*Globe and Traveller.*

With such scanty information, as given in Monday's Extra, to depend upon, it would be unwise to speculate as to the effect which Mr. Canning's death will ultimately have upon the stability of the present Ministry; nor do we conceive that much can be built upon the appointment of Lord Goderich to the premiership, for it we suspect is only a tempory measure, and he was probably the only fit person in such a state of things to fill the vacant post.

The Ottoman Manifesto, republished in a succeeding page, was delivered to the Christian Ambassadors at Constantinople nearly a month previously to the signing in London of the Treaty for the relief of Greece, by the plenipontentiaries of the three great contracting powers Russia France and England.—Our Cotemporary is therefore mistaken in alleging that the former was in answer to the latter—Our extracts respecting Greece are most interesting, and so complete as to require no additional comment.

When the following paragraph was penned it seems little to have been anticipated that the Gallant Lord Combermere was so soon to be called from India to the Government of unhappy Ireland.

On Wednesday, the 18th July, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Right Hon. Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. was appointed Governor General of Bengal. We do not think that the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul could have selected a person more amply qualified than the Noble Lord on whom the choice has lately fallen. Lord William Bentinck, has had, like Lord Combermere, the benefit of previous acquaintance with the manners and prejudices of the Natives, and we trust that those noble individuals will go hand in hand in raising still higher the character of the British Nation. For, whether our possessions in that quarter are to continue under the government of the East India Company, or in whatever shape they are to be attached to this monarchy, there is little doubt that the basis of our tenure must ever be a temperate and gentle sway, added to our acknowledged and pre-eminent superiority in arms.—*Sun.*

We are not aware that the subscription mentioned below was ever raised at this Presidency; but the paragraph is interesting, as evincing the high esteem in which our late Governor is held by the *liberal* Journalists in England.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Advices have been received in London of a subscription having been commenced in the East Indies in favour of the London University. The Bombay Presidency has taken the lead, under the auspices of that admirable and truly enlightened individual who fills the chief station there as Governor, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. He and Sir E West, the learned Chief Justice, are the first names on the list.—*Times*

We beg to inform Giovanni that he is at full liberty to publish thro' the Gazette a reply to the letter of Vindex this day inserted—We informed Vindex that it was the last letter which we could receive from him upon the subject; and requested him to make it as complete as possible, in order, that, when Giovanni's answer appeared, the public might be put in possession of the whole of the facts & arguments of Mr. Erskine's case—Vindex on a former occasion was pleased to comment upon our insertion of Giovanni's "*billingsgate*" language and in the present letter he indirectly reflects upon us for the encouragement of such a writer—The Bengal Hurkaru seems to have likewise fallen under the lash of his displeasure upon the same score; and perhaps the articles which we republish from it would form the best defence for ourselves; but we may in addition inform Vindex, that were it not for what he calls the rambling incoherency of Giovanni's letters, the controversy between them would not interest twenty persons in this place.

Giovanni's fun and broad humour give life and interest to a dry dull subject.—With all his nonsense the Don appears to us to be a shrewd and candid writer.—We wish we could say the same of Vindex.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 4th Cadet William St. Clair, Artillery.
" Cadet James N. Rooke, Artillery.
" Major T. Dickinson, J. O. P. D. Engineers.
" Capt. T. Frosbery, 8th Regt, M. N. I.
5th Ensign W. Edwards, 5th Rt. N. I.
" Capt. Charles Holroyd, Nizams Cavalry
7th Lieut. Col. Comt. DelaMotte.
1st Ensign Thos. Edmunds, 3d Regt. N. I.
" Ensign Phillip Amiel, 1st Regt. N. I.
" Ensign T. W. Hutchison, 5th Rt. N. I.
6th Lieut. J. Heath, 5th Regt. N. I.
" Lieut. Col. J. W. O, Donnaghoe, [illegible] Qr. Mr Genl.
7th Ensign Wm Topham, 7th Rgt. N. I.
" Ensign C. Donaldson, 2d E. Regt.
" Lieut. Col. Egan.
" Ensign Edward Green, 21st Rt. N. I.
" Ensign G. Sympson, 2d E. Rt.
" Ensign E. R. Elwall, 2d Gr. Regt.
10th Capt A. Crawford, MsCavy.
" Ensign T. Burnett, 1st Gr. Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 4th Ensign Chas. Echalaz, 10th Regt.
5th Lieut. G. Brown, 7th Regt.
" Surgeon F. Sheppee, 15th Regt.
6th Lieut. T. M. B. Turner, Engineers.
7th Lieut. Thos James Taylor, Lt. Cavy.
10th J. O. Walker, Civil Surgeon.
" Major Thos. Dickinson, Engineers.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 6th Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomud, Syrang, from Sea.
Do. Brig Cornet, (Free Trader,) James Fraser, Com. from Greenock 21st July.
Do. Ship Cumbrian, Joseph Blyth, Com. from China 22d Oct. Singapore 7th Nov.
9th Brig Turner, (Free Trader,) James Leader, Com. from Liverpool 18th July.
Do. Brig Sky Lark, Thos. L. Symers, Com. from Madras 21st Oct.
10th The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. Henry Wyndham, Com. from Cruize between Bassein and Light House.
11th Armed Ketch Chacer Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang, Com. from Surat.
Passengers per Brig Sky Lark.—Mrs. Chater, Mrs. Benton Mrs. Crockett and Family The Revd. Mr. Chater.
Per Armed Ketch Chacer.—Commodore J. R. Lawrence.
DEPARTURES.—Dec. 4th The H. C. Sloop of War Amherst, Lieut. John Sawyer, Com. to Mangalore,
7th Shooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomed, Syrang, to Sea.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Malvina, for London.
Saint David, for ditto.
Hannah, for China.
Bombay Castle, for ditto,
Good Success, for ditto.
Caledonia, for ditto.
Virginia, for Calcutta.
French.—La Virginia, for Marseilles.
Dutch.—Johanna Maria Wilhelmina, for Java.
American.—Reaper.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Clive, and Antelope.

FREE TRADERS.

Malvina.
Tamerlane.
St. David.
Vebilia.
Upton Castle,
Cornet.
Turners.

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Caledonia,
Bombay Castle,
Carron,
Hannah,
Good Success,
Milford,
Cumbrian.
Sulimany.
Illustro Almeida,
Virginia,
Prome,
Sky Lark.

Johanna Maria Whilhimina	Dutch.
Incomparavel	Portuguese.
Reaper	American.
La Virginia	French.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.—13. H. C. C. ship Ird Melville, Robert Brown, from London the 24th June, Downs the 2d July, and Hart the 8th July.
— Brig Colonel Young, W Quick, from China.
— Ship John, B. Freeman from the Mauritius the 23d September.
— American brig Mars, J. Titcomb, from Boston the 18th June.
— Ship Lady of the Lake from Cuypore and Arracan Coast.
15. H. C. brig Sobia, G. Das, from Akyab the 10th November.
— Malabar ship Cruttenden Nacoda, from Bombay the 2d October
— H. C. armed brig Helen J. J. R. Bowman, from Sandoway the 1st, and Ahb 10th November.
20. Ship Colonel Newall, Elaviyt, from Penang 1st October—Ship Lord Amher R. Edwards, from Eskapelly 24th October.
Passengers per ship John, Capn B. Freeman, from Mauritius:—W. Wadd, Esq.; essrs Johnson, J. Johnson, A. B. Johnson,—Sqe, J. Joseph, and Lamen Piegnot.
Per H. C. ship Lord Melville ttain Robert Brown, from London:—Mr. Daniel Lie, volunteer Pilot Service, and 8 Soldiers, in char of horses.
Per brig Colonel Young, Cain W. Quick, from China:—Mr. C. J. Lackersteen merchant; and Mr. George Munro, mariner.—*Fromingapore*:—Charles Thomas, Esq. merchant; Miss Imas; and Mr. John Payne.
Per H. C. brig Sophia, Cain G. Davis, from Akyab:—Mrs. Hunter; Miss Hunter; Master Hunter; Lieutenants Boscowen and [illegible].
Per H. C. brig Sophia, Capt G. Davis, J. J. R.
Per H. C. armed brig Helen Captain J. J. R. Bowman, from Landoway:—Con and child; Mrs. Quin; and T. Corbyn, Esq. Snon, 68th Regiment.
Per Colonel Newall:—Mrs. Ver and Child, and Mr. Winter.

DEPARTURE

Nov.—15. Brig Mercury, T. [illegible]er, for the West

Coast of Sum[illegible]

— Ship Roxburgh Castle, G. Denny, for London.

— Arab ship Soloman Shaw, Nauser, for Muscat.

REMARKS.

The Colonel Young spoke the brig Grecian, of Greenock, on the 1st November, on the 16 days from Madras bound to Calcutta, in Lat. 16 06' North Long. 91 30, East.

19. H. C. Surveying Vessel Irrawaddy, C. H. West, for Chittagong.

21. Ship Bengal, R. Atkins, for London and Cape of Good Hope.

The Mercury gone to sea on the 20th Instant

Passengers per ship George, Captain Fulcher for London:—Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe;—Francis, Esq. Civil Service; Miss Watson; Captain Baldwin, and 2nd Lieutenant Douglas, H. M. 31st Regiment; Mr McClintock, Cavalry; and Dr. Mackenna, Surgeon.

Per ship Roxburgh Castle, Captain G. Denny for London:—Mrs. Shedden and child; Mrs. Creighton and 3 children; Mrs. Reynolds and child; Mrs. Andel; Mrs. Bishop; Major Watson; Captain Hooter, Wilson, and Mason; Lieutenants Douglas, Bishop, Barthelman, Orr, Blake, Dalrymple, and Primrose.

Per brig Macauly, Captain J Aiken, for Madras:—Mrs. Salter; Captain Haig, and Lieutenant Cameron, Madras N. I., Mr. Nicoll, indigo factor; and Mr. Smithwaite.

Per ship Earl Kellie, Captain W. Smith, for Bombay:—Antonio Domingo; Robert Pereira; 1 Parsee.

SHIPS LEARE.

For London—The John Biggar, the 13th November; the George, and the Roxburgh Castle, the 17th.

For the W. C Sumatra—The Mercury, the 12th.

For China and Singapore—The Louisa, the 13th.

For Bombay—The Earl Kellie, the 14th.

For Coringa—The Cama Chama (Snow,) the 12th, and the Kristnapoorty (Sloop,) the 16th.

For Madras—The Shree Vankatessloo, the 12th; the Vankat Reddy, and the Macauly (Brig,) the 13th; the Cama Chama (Sloop,) and the Shree Cassubswamy, the 16th.

20 Native Vessels cleared out for the Coromandel Coast, in Ballast, during the week.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23d.—Brig Macauly, J. Aiken, from Calcutta, 17th November.

— 24th — Ship Security, returned from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20th— Ship Security, Ross, put to Sea.

— 20th, — Ship Arethusa, J. Haley, to Vizagapatam and Calcutt.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Arethusa, Captain J. Haley.
Ship Matilda, Captain O. Oliver.
Bark David Malcolm, W. D. Messiter.
Brig Macauley, Captain J. Aiken.
Schooner Waterloo, Captain J. Williams.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

BOMBAY.

Marriages.—On the 4th inst. at Malligaum, by the Rev. F. Webber, harles Lucas, Esq. Horse Brigade Artillery, to Miss E. Story, 2d daughter of the late Capt. G. Story, of His Majesty's 8th Lt. Drs.

At St. George's Church Hanover square, on the 4th of May, 1827. Thos. Pearson Esq. of Calverle House, to Miss Matilda Harriet Parbury.

Births.—At Bilichpoor, on the morning of the 30th November, the Lady of Cpt. Hugh Robison Pay Master, of a Daughter.

On the Evening of the 7th instat Prospect Lodge, the House of Charles Norris, Esq the Lady of Captain Humphrey Lyons, of a Daugter.

On the 5th instant, the lady of John Bax Esq. of a Son.

On the 7th instant, at Mazagon, the lady of Capt. J. B. James, acting Secrtary to the Military Board, was safely delivered of a son.

Deaths.—On Saturday the 17th November at Surat, Captain Henry Newton, Provinnal Major of brigade Surat Division of the Army.

At Surat, on the 26th Nov. melia, daughter of the Rev. William Fyvie, aged 2 years and three months.

At Dabolia, of fever, on the 29 Nov. last Wm Spencer Kynaston, of the Civil Serte, aged 19 years.

At Bombay, on the 5th instant of fever, Mr. James Grant, Free Mariner, aged fifteen years.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.—At Mynpoory, on the 8th November, at the House of W. Monckton, Esq Civil Service, by the Reverend J. Irving, Lieutenantnd Adjutant A. Wheatley, 5th Light Cavalry, to Charlotte, sixth Daughter of Brigadier G. Richards Commanding in Bundlecund.

At alcutta, on the 16th Novem, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Inderson, Junior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. W. GGrieff, to Miss Matilda Vallente.

At Dum-Dum, on the 16th Novber, the Honorable Harry Buxtard Dalzell, Miss Isabella Campbell

At Calcutta, on the 20th Novem, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. les, John Hughes, Esq. Attorney to the Law, Miss Matilda Sarah Moore, only Daughter of the late Major John Moore, of His Majesty's 12th Regint of Foot.

Births.—At Macao, on the 18th July, the Lady of R. Turner, Esq. of Son.

At Poorneah, on the 8th Novem, the lady of William Dull, Esq. Indigo Planter, a son.

At the same place, the lady of R. Perry, Esq. a son.

At Calcutta, on the 15th Novem. Mrs. McDermond, the wife of Mr. Thomas Mermond, H. C. Marine, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th Novem. Mrs. Augustin Pereira, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th Novem, at the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas Scott, the lady of William Fox, Esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 18th Novem. Mrs. Charles Cornelius, junior, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 19th Novem, the Lady of G. P. Bagram, Esq. of Son.

Deaths.—At Calcutta, on the 5th November, Mrs. Mary Martyr, wife of Mr. Martyr, aged 22 year.

At Calcutta, on the 14th Novem. Mrs. Mary Smithurst, widow of the late Mr. Smithurst, of the H. C. Bengal Marine.

At Calcutta, on the 14th, Novem Mr. George Harris, Forth, Assistant Apothecared 21 years.

At Calcutta, on the 15th November, Master Robert Colvin Wakefield, son of Mr. R. J. Wakefield

At Calcutta, on the 16th November, Miss Isabella Ward, daughter of Mr. John Ward, aged 2 years.

At Calcutta, on the 17th November, Mrs. Mary D'Souza, Dias, aged 45 years.

On the 18th November, Mrs. Elizabeth, Bails, relict of the late Mr. Benjamin Bails, Branch Pilot; aged 35 years.

MADRAS.

Marriage.—At Bangalore, November 2d, by the Revd. W. Malkin, M. A Dr. Ricks, 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, to Dorothea, youngest daughter of Major Yeard, Chudleigh, Devonshire, of this Establishment.

Births.—At Aurungabad, on the 13th November, the Lady of Lieutenant. Ager, 5th Regiment Nizam's Infantry, of a Son.

At Belgaum, on the 14th October, the Lady of Captain Cozens, of the 49th Regt. N. I. of a still born child.

At Samulcottah, on Sunday the 18th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Frederick Chalmers, 22d Regt. N. I. of a daughter still born.

At Pondicherry, on the 21st Instant, Mrs. A. Williamson, of a Daughter.

Death.—On the 18th November, after a short illness, at the Government House, Captain P. Hay, H. M. 13th Regt. Aide-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor.

EUROPE.

Death.—At Ashburton, Devon, Lieut. Col. C. T. HIGGINS. of the East India Company's service, Bengal Establishment.

Calcutta:

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Nov. 19, 1827.

BUY. Prem.		SELL Prem.	
26 0	Remittable Loans at 6 per Cent.	25 8	Discount
0 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0 0	
Par. 0 0	New ditto ditto	0 0	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	4 0
Ditto on Government Bills	6 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1 11½.	
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs 88.	
	On Madras ditto ditto, 92 a 94 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK SHARES.

BUY.	PREMIUM	SELL
5,150		5,100

The Bombay *Iris* received on Saturday contains an editorial effusion on the old and new Governors of that ancient possession of the Company, which reminds us of one of the most famous charlatans and *Girouettes* of modern days, Chauteaubriand's dirge over the defunct Louis dixhuit, and simultaneous shout over the accession of Charles the 10th.

Le roi est mort!!!
Vive Le Roi!!!

We are losing, says our lugubrious contemporary (writing, under a strict censorship of a Secretary of Government *) the best of all possible rulers; and our only consolation under this afflicting dispensation is that he is succeeded only by the best of all possible successors—the only other man in all the world who could make them forget past blessings by ensuring them equal ones for the future.

Will it be believed in England that English men even in India could be capable of inditing such fulsome, nauseous and degrading trash as this? Even under free institutions there is usually reserve in the language of eulogy when applied to the persons, because more or less of suspicion attaches to the motives of every fawning animal. But in countries where the language of censure is forbidden to stir, and the voice of honest impartiality may not speak, greedy must be the ears of flattery that are tickled with or can even tolerate the worthless praise of sycophants! But from the bad taste of being gratified by such coarse and awkward homage, we readily acquit the setting and the rising sun.

There is much, both in the character of Mr. Elphinstone and his Successor, for which we feel the most unfeigned respect. Of the character of the new Governor of Madras, we yet know nothing, but it is our opinion that situated as the Press is, we best testify the sincerity of our respect by abstaining from every thing like personal flattery. They order matters differently at Bombay, however, and have long been as famous for "laying it on thick," as for joining in full cry to hunt down any political vermin, who may be supposed obnoxious to the powers that be. We now quote the paragraph premising merely that the Italics and capitals are our own:—

"Changes in the administration in the mother country excite a variety of contending feelings, for, with the dismissal of some functionaries and the nomination of others, comes an alteration in the whole political tone of the Government. With us, however, in these distant colonies the case is different;—the *broad principles* of administration must *essentially be the same*, and the change that takes place on the departure of one Governor and the appointment of another can merely be *a change of persons*. Public feeling, therefore refers itself to the *personal character* of the new ruler, and public attachment is either strong or weak in proportion to *his excellence, urbanity and political talents*. In the present case the feeling of the European and Native community will remain in *statu quo*, for there is not we believe *a single shade of difference in any one important point between the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm*. In stating this, we at once draw the character of the latter personage; as every body on our side of India is familiar with the public and private worth of the former. In losing the one, society parts, with an upright, highly gifted Premier; the Natives with a kind, and liberal friend, and every man with an *excellent Governor*: in gaining Sir John Malcolm *we gain the* ONLY MAN *who can adequately make up our loss.*"

* There is no ostensible censorship; but the restrictions upon the Press, are nevertheless tolerably enslaving, and carry the same effects as our cotemporary attributes to a censorship.

Editr. Gazette.

A contemporary Paper of yesterday in its great eagerness to do honor to Mr. Elphinstone, cannot wait the dull march of time or the inconvenient restraints of act. "A reference" says he "to the highly flattering testimonies of esteem and respect which Governor Elphinstone *has* received from the inhabitants of Bombay will prove how signally he has distinguished himself in the high situation he has now vacated." What testimonials has Mr. Elphinstone received? A Meeting was held which voted that a Ball and Supper should be given to him on the occasion of his approaching departure, but the Subscription books were to be kept open till the 6th *instant*. A Meeting *is* to be held as usual in all such cases to vote an address or something of that kind after the most approved models, but the latest Bombay Paper received is the *Courier* of the 3d instant, and that Meeting *was* not to take place until the 5th instant. Unless therefore, the Paper to which we refer, has a private camel dawk or a Telegraph in his particular employment, it is difficult to conceive how he is aware of the results of that Meeting. The solution of the difficulty may be found in the second sight sagacity of this gifted seer, who knows very well and safely predicts what will be the results of any addressing Meeting like that contemplated at Bombay. It is however a rather unwise mode we should think of endeavouring to add value to the compliments intended to be paid to the departing Governor of Bombay, to reckon before hand and as a matter of course, that no one will entertain or at least venture to *express* a discordant note in the midst of the general chorus of adulation. The Writer that ventures, on this anticipation is well skilled in such matters and knows as well as any one alive the difference between such Meetings and those in which men meet to petition Parliament for protection of for the extension of rights.

We have often said that the late Governor of Bombay is entitled to much esteem for his private character, and respect for many parts of his public conduct; but whatever sycophants and flatterers, may think, we are satisfied that a simple guarded tribute of praise from a humble, and distant quarter where motives are above all suspicion and no disposition exists to bow down and worship at the shrine of power, must be far more truly valuable, in the eyes of a scholar, a gentleman, and a man of liberal sentiments in general, than the fulsome ready-coined and ready-penned flatteries by staff and functionaries and Clergy.

We have often said before, and we will ever maintain it, that public praise is worthless where liberty of speaking, of writing, of printing, or of meeting exist not. If the great Apostle of servility here, cannot understand this, and let the delicate subject alone, instead of exciting by his officious zeal to flatter the great, public attention to a scrutiny into the merits of such things, we can only say, that he is but a sorry ally of the intended address framers and address voters at Bombay.

We have heard by the way, that the Clergy of Bombay with the usual zeal that ought to distinguish their order in India as it does in England, are to appear on this occasion in a separate body under their own head or leader; and as some pains are said to have been expended on the getting up of their Address, we presume it will be worthy of attention. It is at least a novel circumstance in India and an epoch in our ecclesiastical history. Our friend of Authority we fear, will sneer, as usual at this additional proof of the march of intellect.

We adverted in September last, to the letters of VINDEX of Bombay. The same writer has sent another long communication to our daily contemporary, which appeared yesterday: but we do not feel ourselves bound to insert it at second hand, in order to revive a discussion, of which every body but the indefatigable VINDEX is heartily weary. He has labored very hard to represent, us as unworthy of his notice; but still he occupies a column of a rival paper, in his endeavours to support this opinion---a course no very well calculated, we should think, to impress the public with the conviction he seeks to establish He accuses us of a predilection for Billingsgate phraseology; yet he admits, that he only saw by *chance* our papers of the 26th, 28th and 29th September. He cannot then be familiar with our style from the evidence of his own senses, except in the instances to which he has referred. By them we are quite willing that the truth of his accusation should be tried. We defy VINDEX to show, that they contain a single ungentlemanlike expression, except the one quoted from a letter of his own. From this specimen of the unscrupulous manner in which he advances an unfounded accusation, the public may judge of the weight due to the testimony of this writer. He talks of our defective Logic; we could easily show that his own is very far short of perfection; but it would involve the necessity of renewing a controversy in which no doubt VINDEX who fills according to a contemporary "*a highly respectable situation in the service*" has a *deeper* and *nearer interest* than we have. He should instruct those to whom he entrusts his name and his letters to be a little more cautious in their attempts to bolster up his credibility than they have been in making a boast which could serve no other purpose than to render the disguise of an anonymous signature useless. It would be an awkward circumstance considering the recent history and actual state of the Press at Bombay if the evidence of the identity to which we refer, should transpire. Surely it was injudicious in the Journalist honoured by the confidence of *Vindex* to let his vanity so far overcome his discretion as to insinuate that the Writer who honors us with so large a share of attention was one in a *high station*.—We have always indeed suspected as much from the peculiar ferocity and personality of his attacks on Mr. Buckingham, but it was unwise indeed to betray the fact.

The accusation of resorting to low abuse, certainly comes with a special grace from one who has manfully given an absent man the "lie," and who throughout his letters has evinced feelings of eager or bitter personality, the most misguided zeal for his own coterie and the most undisguised hatred of all who presume to be independent of them.

Knowing as we do Mr. Buckingham's strong personal attachment to the Gentleman whose name has been bandied about in the public prints by his over zealous friends on this occasion, we decline pursuing the subject further, and content ourselves with saying that Mr. B.'s error as a public writer consisted in suffering private, tho' certainly amiable, feelings to have any influence over him in regard to the discussion of a question which the friends of the Gentleman concerned, hoped might not be pressed on public attention. It is quite new to us however, that the gentleman who has been so injudiciously made the subject of controversy, was "dismissed from appointments worth 23,000*l.* per annum without trial." We may be mistaken—our memory may have deceived us; but the impression on our minds certainly is that he *voluntarily* resigned after the investigation instituted into his conduct; if we are wrong on this point, we shall be glad to be set right, (not by assertion but by proof,) by the mild and gentlemanly writer who at Bombay has undertaken the office of correcting our style.

Bengal Hurkaru Nov. 23.
Gov. Gaz Dec. 1

Madras:

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, November 28.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... 28½ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..... 26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent Bengal Uetremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... 1 *Discount.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1 *Discount*

FORTY SECOND.

Government Lottery.

EIGHT DAY'S DRAWING OF THE SECOND CLASS.

SATURDAY, THE 24TH NOVEMBER, 1827.

PRIZES.

No. 4806, a Prize of 5000 Rupees.
No. 4033, a Prize of 1000 Rupees.
Nos. 225 345 982 1258 3173 3330 and 3509 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

NINTH OR LAST DAY'S DRAWING OF THE SECOND CLASS.

TUESDAY, THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1827.

Nos. 450 1958 2550 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos 43 496 629 1032 1215 1788 2169 2322 2429 2830 2845 2967 3198 3225 3338 3362 3561 3807 3811 3973 4014 4260 4434 4533 and 4973 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Letters from Calcutta mention that H. M. Yacht *Herald* will not return to England so soon as was anticipated.

It is understood that His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL will not leave the Metropolis, until his successor shall arrive—this coincides with the reports prevalent in London a short time previous to the dispatch of the *Herald*.

Epitaph on an Ignorant Sot.

Five letters his life and his death will express:

He scarce knew A. B. C. and he died of X. S.!

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bagot, brother to Lord Bagot, and a Canon of Windsor, succeeds to the valuable Deanery of Canterbury vacated by Dr. Percy, the new Bishop of Rochester.

VIENNA, July 28. (Private Correspondence)—The accounts from Constantinople succeed each other rapidly. The vigorous resolutions adopted by the Sultan, do hardly give any uneasiness to the members of the Diplomatic Corps at Pera, for it is asked, how it would be possible for his Highness to resist Russia. It is whispered at Constantinople that the Porte has dispatched agents to Teheran, with a mission to the Persian Government. It is supposed that an offensive and defensive alliance has been projected between Turkey and Persia. On the other hand, it appears that the Divan has given orders for assembling a certain number of troops, said to be destined to form a line on the right bank of Pruth, and to protect Moldavia and Walachia against any sudden invasion.

A LEARNED PRINT COLLECTOR—A celebrated printseller, at the West end of the town, was rather puzzled a day or two ago, on being asked for a portrait of Captain Noah in the navy. After turning over half a dozen portfolios of prints of naval characters, without finding the object of his search, he inquired of his customer what reign Captain Noah

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

lived in? "I should imagine at a very early period," replied the learned Theban. "The fact is," he continued, "I am illustrating Lord Byron's *English bards and Scotch Reveiwers*, and the Captain is thus introduced by his Lordship:—

"By more or less, are sung in every book,
"From *Captain Noah* down to Captain Cook."

It is almost needless to add that the printseller laughed heartily at the ignorance of his applicant, to whom he explained the trifling error he had fallen into.

STEAM CONVEYANCE.—The rapidity, ease and safety with which passengers are now conveyed from place to place by steam boats, is truly astonishing. Take the following in example. A Gentleman left Bourdeaux on Wednesday last, by the *Leeds* steam packet, and reached Dublin on Saturday morning at 7 A. M. He next left Dublin by the *Erin*, at 8 A. M. on the same morning, reached Glasgow on Sunday, and proceeded to Edinburgh by the evening mail on Sunday evening, and had the tide suited, he would have been in Glasgow in time for the Edinburgh morning mail of Sunday. The distance travelled exceeds 900 miles, in about 96 hours!!

A patent has been taken out for making gas from iron, which gives as vivid a light as that from coal, and is much cheaper, cleanlier, and less noisome.—*New-York Paper.*

A petition is preparing by several of the surgeons of the metropolis, praying His Majesty's Government to allow them to import bodies from France or Ireland *duly free*, and without *molestation* from the excise or custom-house officers.

Literature.

DE ROOS' PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

We have just had time to take a hasty view of a very clever and entertaining book, written by the Hon. F. De Roos. and entitled *Personal Narrative of Travels in the United States*, &c. The author is a lively, shrewd, manly officer in the navy: he is a keen observer, and relates his observations with a spirit and talent which might make many professed authors blush: he is at the same time perfectly unpretending. We have no time at present for any detailed criticism, or extensive quotation; but we cannot forbear giving one or two passages at random:—

"At Cheshire (says the author), by dint of most active exertions I secured a bed to myself, the narrow dimensions of which, precluded the possibility of participation, and I plunged into it with all possible haste as there was not a moment to be lost. Secure in 'single blessedness's' I was incredibly amused at the compliments of nocturnal arrangement which passed around me among my Yankee companions. They were nine in number, and occupied by triplets the three other beds which the room contained. Whether it was with a view of preserving their linen unrumpled, or of enjoying greater space, I cannot tell; but certain it is, that they divested themselves of clothing to a degree not generally practised in Europe. A spirit of accommodation appeared to prevail, and it seemed to be a matter of indifference whether to occupy the lateral portions of the bed, or the warmer central position; except in one instance, where a gentleman protested against being placed next to the wall, as he was in the habit of chewing tobacco in his sleep! At four o'clock in the morning we again set off, and, as much rain had fallen in the night, the roads were in a dreadful state. The coach company now consisted of nine passengers inside, one on the top (which from its convex form is a very precarious situation) and three on the box, besides the coachman, who sat on the knees of the unfortunate middle man an uneasy burden, considering the intense heat of the weather. It matters little to the American driver where he sits; he is indeed in all respects a far different personage from his great-coated prototype in England. He is in general extremely dexterous in the art of driving, though his costume is of a most grotesque description. Figure to yourself a slipshod sloven, dressed in a striped calico jacket, and an old straw hat, alternately arranging the fragile harness of his horse, and springing again upon his box with surprising agility. Careless of the bones of his passengers, and confident in his skill and resources, he scruples not frequently to gallop his coach over corderoy roads (so called from being formed of the trunks of trees laid transversely) or dash it round a corner, and through holes that would appal the heart of the stoutest English coachman, however elated with gin, or irritated by opposition. I was once whirled along one of these roads, when the leathers (barbarous substitutes for springs) which supported the carriage gave way with a sudden shock. The undaunted driver instantly sprung from his box, tore a stake from a rail fence by the road-side laid it a cross under the body of the coach, and was off again before I had properly recovered the use of my senses, which were completely bewildered by the jolting I had undergone. I can compare it to nothing but the tub of Regulus without the nails. When the lash and but-end of the whip fail him, he does not scruple to use his foot, as the situation of his seat allows the application of it to his wheelers. The manners of my companions in the coach were rude and coarse. There was however, a kindness and cordiality about them which pierced through their rough exterior, and reconciled me insensibly to their compauy. They always designated me as the Englishman."

The following is an account of the famous fall of Niagara:—

"I had already seen some of the most celebrated works of nature in different parts of the globe; I had seen Etna and Vesuvius; I had seen the Andes almost at their greatest elevation; Cape Horn, rugged and bleak, buffetted by the southern tempest; and, though last not least, I had seen the long swell of the Pacific: but nothing I had ever beheld or imagined, could compare in grandeur with the falls of Niagara. My first sensation was that of exquisite delight at having before me the greatest wonder of the world. Strange as it may appear, this feeling was immediately succeeded by an irresistible melancholy. Had this not continued, it might perhaps have been attributed to the satiety, incident to the complete gratification of 'hope long deferred;' but so far from diminishing, the more I gazed, the stronger and deeper the sentiment became. Yet this scene of sadness was strangely mingled with a kind of intoxicating fascination. Whether the phenomenon is peculiar to Niagara, I know not, but certain it is, that the spirits are affected and depressed in a singular manner by the magic influence of this stupendous and eternal fall. About five miles above the cataract the river expands to the dimensions of a lake, after which it gradually narrows. The Rapids commence at the upper extremity of Goat Island, which is half a mile in length, and divides the river at the point of precipitation into two unequal parts: the largest is distinguished by the several names of the Horse-shoe, Crescent, and British Fall, from its semi-circular form and contiguity to the Canadian shore. The smaller is named the American Fall. A portion of this fall is divided by a rock from Goat Island, and though here insignificant in appearance, would rank high among European cascades. * * *

"The current runs about six miles an hour; but supposing it to be only five miles, the quantity which passes the falls in an hour is more than 85,000,000 of tons avoirdupois: if we suppose it to be six, it will be more than 102,000,000: and in a day would exceed 2.400,000,000 of tons. * * *

"The next morning, with renewed delight, I beheld from my window—I may say, indeed, from my bed—the stupendous vision. The beams of the rising sun shed over it a variety of tints; a cloud of spray was ascending from the crescent; and as I viewed it from above, it appeared like the steam rising from the boiler of some monstrous engine.

* * * * * * *

"This evening I went down with one of our party to view the cataract by moonlight. I took my favourite seat on the projecting rock, at a little distance from the brink of the fall, and gazed till every sense seemed absorbed in contemplation. Although the shades of night increased the sublimity of the prospect, and 'deepened the murmur of the falling floods,' the moon in placid beauty shed her soft influence upon the mind, and mitigated the horrors of the scene. The thunders which bellowed from the abyss, and the loveliness of the falling element, which glittered like molten silver in the moonlight, seemed to complete in absolute perfection the rare union of the beautiful with the sublime. * *

"While reflecting upon the inadequacy of language to express the feelings I experienced, or to describe the wonders which I surveyed, an American gentleman, to my great amusement, tapped me on the shoulder, and 'guessed' that it was *pretty droll!*' It was difficult to avoid laughing in his face; yet I could not help envying him his vocabulary, which had so eloquently released me from my dilemma.

"Though earnestly dissuaded from the undertaking, I had determined to employ the first fine morning in visiting the cavern beneath the fall. The guide recommended my companion and myself to set out as early as six o'clock, that we might have the advantage of the morning sun upon the waters. We came to the guide's house at the appointed hour and disencumbered ourselves of such garments as we did not care to have wetted: descending the circular ladder, we followed the course of the path running along the top of the *debris* of the precipice, which I have already described. Having pursued this track for about eighty yards, in the course of which we were completely drenched, we found ourselves close to the cataract. Although enveloped in a cloud of spray, we could distinguish without the direction of our path, and the nature of the cavern we were about to enter. Our guide warned us of the difficulty in respiration which we should encounter from the spray, and recommended us to look with exclusive attention to the security of our footing. Thus warned we pushed forward, blown about and buffeted by the wind, stunned by the noise, and blinded by the spray. Each successive gust penetrated us to the very bones with cold. Determined to proceed, we toiled and struggled on, and having followed the footsteps of the guide as far as was possible consistently with safety, we sat down, and having collected our senses by degrees, the wonders of the cavern slowly developed themselves. It is impossible to describe the strange unnatural light reflected through its crystal wall, the roar of the waters, and the blasts of the hurried hurricane which perpetually rages in its recesses. We endured its fury a sufficient time to form a notion of the shape and dimensions of this dreadful place. The cavern was tolerably light, though the sun was unfortunately enveloped in clouds. His disc was invisible, but we could clearly distinguish his situation through the watery barrier. The fall of the cataract is nearly perpendicular. The bank over which it is precipitated is of a concave form, owing to its upper stratum being composed of lime-stone, and its base of soft slate-stone, which has been eaten away by the constant attrition of the recoiling waters. The cavern is about 120 feet in height, 50 in breadth, and 300 in length. The entrance was completely invisible. By screaming in our ears, the guide contrived to explain to us that there was one more point which we might have reached had the wind been in any other direction. Unluckily it blew full upon the sheet of the cataract, and drove it in so as to dash upon the rock over which we must have passed. A few yards beyond this, the precipice becomes perpendicular, and, blending with the water, forms the extremity of the cave. After a stay of nearly 10 minutes in this most horrible purgatory, we gladly left it to its loathsome inhabitants, the eel and the water-snake, who crawl about its recesses in considerable numbers,—and returned to the inn."

Depth of the American Lakes.—Lake Erie has about thirty-five fathoms of water above its lowest bed, though it is not often more than twenty-five in depth. Lake St. Clair is shallow, scarce exceeding 4 fathoms. Lake Huron, Michigan and Superior, are in places, nine hundred feet deep, sinking about three hundred below the level of the ocean.

It is stated that Lake Ontario is now three feet higher than usual; the rise is attributed to the melting of the heavy body of snow which fell during the last winter. Lake Erie is also considerably higher than it was six years ago. Five years ago it commenced rising, and has risen gradually ever since—each successive year finding it higher than the year preceding. It is now between two and three feet higher than it was in the [illegible]

We observe [illegible] Messrs. Carey, [illegible] and Carey, publishers of the [illegible] comprize the whole work (9 vols.) in two octavo volumes price eight dollars! The English publishing price is £4 14 6!

It is, we understand, not true, as stated by a morning paper, that Mr. Moore has relinquished the idea of writing The Life of Lord Byron; on the contrary, Moore is, at present, wholly occupied with that work.—*Times.*

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